PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,566—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
19th Aug.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5264	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5264	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5264	VICTORIA	7932
30th ,,	MALTA	6084	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5264	HIMALAYA	6398
14th ,,	ARABIA	7926	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5264	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	7294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5264	MONGOLIA	8705
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	8,376	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,016	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	19th Sept.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 715. 2nd class Rs. 535. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and **DEPOSIT** Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Tavistock Buildings, Chantos Cross, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI AND MUSCAT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 18th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 16th August, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Moros	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905
* AUSTRIA	R. Colleiani	7,593	5th Oct. ,,
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 311

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de St bile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 515
Bombay to Marseilles..... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 860.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Decks.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3999	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3596	23th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... ,, 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	... ,, 1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... ,, 1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... ,, 1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... ,, 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... ,, 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRÉES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Twill	10 8
Soft Gauze	18 0
Fancy Oxford	21 0
Best Zephyr	25 8
Dress 4 fold linen Fittings	Rs. 24-0 27 0 ,, 30-0 33 0
Double Collars	,, 3 0 3 12

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	52 8
New Cherub ,, Comb ,,	40 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	20 8
Plain ,, ,, ,,	17 0
New Art ,, ,, ,,	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
,, Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
,, Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver ,, ,,	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
,, ,, 4 ,, Lighter	21 0
,, ,, 9 ,, ,,	80 0
,, completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 300 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	33 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	33 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 12	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	65 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 12	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 3	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 18	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 18	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life. Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System of Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient,—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a GAME OF POLO on the MAIDAN at 5-15 P.M., TO-DAY, (THURSDAY).

J. St. JOHN GRAHAM,
Hon. Sec. Polo.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905.

SIXTY YEARS—Rs. 35,00,000.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before Tuesday, 31st October, 1905. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on Friday, 25th August, 1905, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (h) of the Indian Trust Act, 1882 the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,

J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay 8th August, 1905.

"THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.

(FOR PETROL CARS.)

A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., The Governor of Bombay.

His Highness, The AGA KHAN, G.C.I.E.

Lieut.-General WODEHOUSE, C.B., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT:—Lt.-Col GRANTHAM, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.
Lt.-Col. PATERSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
F. H. VINCENT, Esq., Bombay District Police.
RUSTUMJI B. JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. J. P.
AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH Esq.; Honorary Secretary,

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries, Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905.

Final entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

For full particulars of the competition and conditions of entry apply to

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Connaught Road, Poona.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees invite Tenders for the construction of a NEW PIER, for Tank Oil Steamers at Sewree, Bombay. The Pier to consist of a Moorum Bank (about 5,000 ft. long) a Screw Pile Pier (about 3,000 ft. long) a Screw Pile Pier Head, Dolphin and Landing Pier or Stage.

Copies of the specification and drawings of the work Conditions of Contract and form of Tender can be obtained from the Trustees' Engineer, Ballard Road, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 50.

Tenders should be in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for Sewree Pier" addressed to the Secretary, Port Trust, Bombay, and will be received up to 11 a.m. on the 25th September, 1905.

By Order,

J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
Ballard Road, Bombay 25th July, 1905.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

4 PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904, OF Rs. 21 LAKHS.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi invite TENDERS for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Rs. 21 lakhs, being the second and final issue of 21 lakhs, sanctioned by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 118, dated 24th October, 1904.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

5 per cent. on application.
20 per cent. on allotment.
75 per cent. one month after allotment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and the amounts paid will be forfeited if the allotment is not paid up on notice of such allotment being given and on subsequent due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 1st September, 1905, by the Chairman Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to the credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (h), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act XI of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 21st July, 1905.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions stated on the reverse at the rate of Rs.....annas.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.

.....Address.

Dated.....

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of August, 1905, for works for erecting IRON and WOODEN BACKS in Block No. 2 of the Stores Building at Chinchpokli.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 155 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M. I., M. E. &c,
Executive Engineer Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 16th August, 1905.

THE TOOTH CHARMER!
DENTICLINE.
CURES TOOTH-ACHE INSTANTANEOUSLY.
Per bot. ans. 12.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., near Zooma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904.....£ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 .....£ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued.....Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.....Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio..... 7½ per cent.

Total Funds .....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCUS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER (European) of long experience for an Up-country Mill. Apply with testimonials, stating salary to WHITTLE & Co., Viramgaum.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Rs. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Teral).—Wants 1 Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas, Rate 1/- lb retail at the factory.—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Soushong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30070 J., Advt. Dept. Bombay Gazette.'

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30537 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 8-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 8-4-0 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Hoyle. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Windsor. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar Kathiawar

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

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ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. " 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Tokyo,
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Honolulu,	Newchang,		

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The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
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J. OAKES & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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CLEARANCE SALE!!

OUR GOODS such as Solid Leather Trunks Cases, Bags, Collar Boxes, Brush Cases, Bed-Straps, Harness, Saddlery, and miscellaneous Leather Goods are priced so moderately that it amounts to a Clearance Sale.

J. OAKES & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1 0
History of India, by Hoerule and Stark ...	1 4
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 15.

SECURITIES—
2 3/4 per cent. Consols ..... £90 1/2 = — 3/16
3 do. Rentes ..... = —
3 1/2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1/2 = unchanged
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £86 9/16 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 5/8 = + 1/16
2 months hence ..... 27 3/8 = + 1/16
Spot in New York ..... 59 7/8 = + 1/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... =
Berlin " ..... 20·47 1/2 = — 1/4
New York Demand ..... 4·85 3/4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 1 7/8 per cent = — 1/8
6 " " Fine Trade ... 2 3/8 per cent = unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1/4 per cent = — 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3/4 per cent = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 5/8 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 1 3/4 per cent = do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £159,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 5 1/4 J-A sellers quiet

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 1/2 + 1/2 A.-S. nominal quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1/2 + 1 A-S sellers firmer

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3/4

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Havraise.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed dull. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000. Spot 5·63 — 11. Egyptian F G F Brown 8 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 200. Imports 33,000. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·56	5·57	5·58
—6	—6	—6
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·59	5·60	5·61
—6	—6	—6
Feb.-March.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·62	5·63	5·63
—6	—6	—6

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 10,000 bales
Do last year ..... 2,700 do
Exports to Great Britain ..... 3,000 do
Do. do Continent ..... 2,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 10·60 + 5
Futures, month of Dec ..... 10·55 + 9 a
Do do. March ..... 10·70 + 8

a Declined early owing to weak cables, but later advanced owing to bullish weekly Government weather report.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 10 3-8—1 16
Futures, month of Sept ..... 10·31 + 8
Do. do. Dec ..... 10·47 + 11
Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 15th August 1905:—

Cotton	1,130 bales.
Wheat	21,098 cwts.
Linseed	2,732 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	190 do
Gingellyseed	24 do
Poppyseed	1,892 do
Groundnuts	556 do
Castorseed	1,739 do
Rice	66,105 do
M rabollams	532 do
Cottonseed	8,145 do
Mowraseed	2,917 do
Gram	1,728 do
Joowar	7,492 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 7,62,315.
Ex s s Canean from Australia.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 30 J-A sellers, easier

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 40 A.-S. buyers
Yellow Cawnpore 39 3/4 A.-S. value } quiet.

BOMBAY, AUG. 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... Is. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... Is. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. Is. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... Is. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 109 3 4
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 139 1-2
Shanghai 30 do. ... 149 1-2
Japan 30 do. ... 195

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 99'9
1st Settlement 1st September 99'9
2nd do. 2nd October. 99 7

Money Market, Tone

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th August 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th July - 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do. 4 do.

SEEDS.
LINSEED.—Tone firm. Rs. a. p.
Ready Sellers 7 6 0
Forward Sept. 7 9 0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet, nothing doing.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 6 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ... 7 2 0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady, small business doing.
Ready 7 9 0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet but steady.
Ready 31 4 0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone very firm, practically no sellers
15 per cen Mixed 39 0 0
WHEAT—Tone firm.
White Delhi ready 4 14 0
White Delhi Sept.-Oct 4 14 6
White Pissi 85 per cent. 23 8 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.	
Estimated sales	4,000	bales
Imports	7,000	"

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·62	5·63	5·64
+6	+6	+6
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·65	5·66	5·67
+6	+6	+6
Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5·68	5·69	5·69
+6	+6	+6

COTTON.—The market is steadier following home advices, but there isnot much actual business passing at Colaba. We hear of some enquiry from mills and a fair business was done in the "Sutia" bazaar at fluctuating rates. We quote a the close:—

Bengals Fully Good Jan ..... Rs. 197 1-2.
Broach M.-G. Good March ..... 250 1-2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs Tata and Co.'s Liverpool friends send the following letter dated July 26:—The feeling of most leading people in our market is that Cotton at 6d. a pound is about 1d. too high and they sustain their ideas by the following arguments:—In the first place they say that the damage done to the crop by excessive rains, insect plagues, the weakness of the plant owing to absence of taproots, etc., has been very seriously exaggerated by interested parties; and that the crop, although possibly not in an exactly flourishing condition, is not at all in the pitiable plight which the Bulls would try to make out. They further argue that the weight of the enormous stocks held in the interior, the residue of the present record-breaking crop, will at last begin to make itself felt; that the South is satisfied with the ruling prices and will sell heavily; and that in the absence of large speculative buying at present prices will collapse. They further contend that the present level of prices is a serious in fact, an insurmountable hindrace to the spinning trade; that on the continent, where spinners have concluded the same satisfactory contracts, that their Lancashire colleagues have, a continuance of present prices will lead to a reduction of output; that even in Lancashire and in America things are not as brilliant as they have been painted; and there is talk that some Lancashire Spinners who are short of yarns would welcome the strike which is threatened, in order to get their contracts cancelled on the strike clause. A further argument against cotton is the large business done in Surats, in Belgium and Lancashire, thus reducing the consumption of American. They further maintain that the political situation at present is not such as to encourage bullish views, and that there is a good deal of tension in European politics; and also that there is the possibility of a general election in this country ere long, a state of affairs which always upsets trade. We are afraid that in the face of all these facts, which are continually being drummed into our ears, we are still incorrigible and maintain our good opinion of the article. We know that the whole intelligent business world wishes cotton to go down. Our Continental spinner friends write us admirable letters, full of commonsense, and full of striking statistics all arguing against present prices, and our Lancashire spinner friends argue in the same manner. This prevailing bearish feeling is the very reason that makes us more convinced than ever in our belief that cotton cannot go down; we are guided more by sentiment than anything else just now; the very fact that everybody wants cotton down proves that everybody is short of cotton. That is a source of great strength.

We think it superfluous to enumerate all the Bull arguments which have influenced us to advise buying ever since we were slightly over 4d; our friends know our reasons, mostly based upon an enormous consumption and on the contracts for yarns and cloth already made and we still feel that with the bad crop reports daily coming in, cotton must go higher and may go very high indeed. As for the political outlook we feel very hopeful that peace will be concluded soon, and with that an enormous demand to replace everything that has been destroyed will be created.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREENBERG—July 26, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Maurice Silberstein Greenberg, of a son.
KNOX—August 10, at Pinnacle Hill, Murree, the wife of Captain Harry H S Knox, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, of a daughter.
STAPYLTON—July 26, at Chittagong, E Bengal, the wife of Alan Stapylton, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MARTIN—August 4, at 41 Elliott Road, Calcutta, widow of the late Henry William Martin, Jamalpur, aged 51.

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

is a medicine which restores nervous waste. It is a strong nerve tonic, and renewed life and strength is contained in one bottle.

If you start at the least sound, have all sorts of vague fears, and have what is commonly known as "the jumps" this is just the tonic for you. It will put you right in a very short time.

To try it is to prove it.

The price of a bottle is Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m., High water, 0-25m., 0-54s. Low water, 6-8m., 6 50s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

CRICKET.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

POLICE NOTICE.—An umbrella has been found by by the Police and awaits its owner.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Australien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

M. N. PEREIRA'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients, treated during the last month was 4 804, the daily average being 154. The total of new patients was 588.

THE M. A. O. E.—A meeting of the local General Committee of the M. A. O. E. Conference will be held to-day at 5-15 p.m. at the Anjuman Hall to meet Nowab Mohsinul Mulk Bahadur who has kindly promised to deliver a lecture on general topics. Arrangements for Purdah ladies are made.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon the police were informed that a Mahomedan, named Oomar Mamdoo, aged twenty-five years, residing at Old Nagpada was missing. He was last seen by his mother at Stone Bunder; where although he could not swim, the lad was trying to gather cocoanuts thrown into the sea by the Hindus. The spot where he was last seen in the water was dragged by the police and eventually the body was recovered.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Graau & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours:—

March	Constellation ..... T Clark
Overture	Regina ..... S V Balfour
Valse	Sabbatmabieg ..... J Gung'l
Selection	Three Little Maids ..... P A Rubens
Valse	Vendla ..... C Lowthian
Intermezzo	Love's sweet Guest ..... W H Myddleton
Polka	La Pergola ..... E Marie
Galop	La Course ..... F Ziegler

HEAVY DAMAGE THROUGH FIRE.—During the early hours, yesterday morning, a fire broke out amongst some cotton waste stored in a godown, in Nishanpada Road, Byculla, belonging to Mr. Mahomadbhai Nansey Khairaz, a wealthy Mahamedan merchant. The fire quickly spread to the roof soon enveloping the whole building in flames. Fire brigades from all quarters immediately came on the scene and played on the fire from all directions, but were unable to extinguish it till an hour later. The fire had caused a great panic especially because it broke out in the small hours of the morning. Neither the cause of the fire nor the damage done through fire and water has been correctly estimated, but it is believed that the total damage cannot be less than Rs. 29,000. The whole loss has been covered by insurance.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.—Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court disposed of a case in which the Abkari Deparmnent of the Customs prosecuted Fakirji Nusserwanji a, holder of licence to sell foreign liquor at Pydhownie, with the infringement of one of the conditions of the licence inasmuch as he failed to keep a correct account of his daily sales. Mr Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for prosecute, while the accused was defended by Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, with Mr S B Kapadia, pleader. It appeared that the Sub-Inspector Saviya of the Abkari Department was sent on the 28th July last to the accused's shop at Pydhownie, whence he purchased eighteen bottles of brandy and six bottles of "Old Tom" and paid him the money. This was done with a view to see how the accused kept his account books. After receiving the money the Sub-Inspector was given a receipt for the money received which was signed by Burjorji Dinshabai, the Parsee manager of the accused. On the following day on examining the Governm nt account book it was found that only five bottles of brandy had been entered as having been sold on the previous day. The defence was that the accused was not present in the shop when the Sub-Inspector made the purchases. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs 30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, August 17 1905.

1 It is notified for information that the annual prize distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 18th instant, and will be followed by a dance. The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

Dress.—Mess Dress or uniform.

Tickets will be issued daily between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12-30 p. m. at the Fort Head-Quarters, and at the B. V. A. Club, Apollo Bunder every evening.

There will be an Election by the Adjutant at the B V A Club on Monday next the 21st Instant at 6-45 p. m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt, B. V A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, Aug. 17 1905.

1 The Miniature Rifle Range at Head-Quarters is open daily for practice, except Sundays, until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows:—From 1-30 to 3 p.m. and 7-30 to 9 p.m.

Ammunition will be supplied free of charge.

By Order,
A. E. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding. There were also present: Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

NOTICE TO FILL IN A WELL.

The meeting considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 4th instant, in which that officer said:—With reference to the Resolution of the Standing Committee of the 21st ultimo, regarding the notice served on Mr. Gunpatrao Sokarji Trilokekar for filling in the well in his premises, Girgaum Road, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of report of the 21st ultimo, from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, and to recommend that the well in question be covered over and a notice affixed to it prohibiting the use of the water for drinking under Section 423 of the Municipal Act.

The letter of the Divisional Health Officer stated:—I have the honour to inform you that Mr. G. S. Trilokekar has been requested to cover his well pending the final decision of the Standing Committee in the matter. Action was taken in reference to this well on account of the repeated written and verbal complaints about the smells from the well, made by Mr. Sorabji Bezanji Vakil, the owner and occupier of the adjoining house and under whose windows the well stands. On his first complaint the well was inspected and found to contain a quantity of refuse. Mr. Gunpatrao and Mr. Vakil, the joint owners, were therefore, asked to clean and cover the well. The well was cleaned, but not covered. Mr. Vakil still continued to complain that the well was smelling and was affecting the health of his family. He on several occasions, came to see me in office and requested me to have the well filled in, as he stated that the mere covering and cleaning of it would not remove the nuisance he suffered from. A sample of water was, therefore, taken for analysis and pronounced by the Municipal Analyst to be unfit for potable purposes as the water showed marked signs of animal contamination. The water, however, was clear and did not smell as stated by Mr. Vakil. On receipt of the report of the Municipal Analyst the permission of the Standing Committee for the service of notices on Messrs. S. B. Vakil and G. S. Trilokekar for filling in the well was applied for under my No. 33 039, dated 1st February 1905. There was some delay in serving the notice on Mr. G.S. Trilokekar, and in the interval further complaints were made by Mr. Vakil. It appears, however, that Mr. Vakil is not allowed to use the water from the well and is therefore anxious to have the well filled in. His complaints about the nuisance caused to him by the well are no doubt exaggerated. If the well is covered over, any nuisance experienced by Mr. Vakil will be removed. The water in the well is however, unfit for potable purposes and should not be used for drinking. The well should therefore either, be filled in or covered over and a notice affixed prohibiting the use of the water for drinking under Section 423.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, seconded by Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Committee resolved that the owner of the well be required under section 381 of the Municipal Act to have the well covered over.

WANT OF A MAHOMEDAN CEMETERY.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation, dated 30th June last, signed by Abdul Karim Munshi, Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab and others stating that on account of the want of a Mahomedan cemetery in the vicinity of the Shrine of Shah Shaikh Miri at Matunga, the Mahomedans living near the shrine experience great difficulty in disposing of the dead according to the requirements of religion; and submitting that the number of Mahomedan residents in the locality has been rapidly increasing; and praying that a burial ground for them be provided in the vicinity of the shrine, where there are several cemeteries for different communities.

A letter from the Commissioner, dated 1st inst., was read, in which that officer stated:—With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution of the 5th July 1905, I have the honour to state that last year one Mr. Ahmed Sab bin Gulam Mohiuddin Mujawar of the Sheik Miri Dargah situated at Rowli Road, Matunga, through Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, Solicitors, applied for permission to use a plot of ground south-east of the Dargah as a burial ground and his request was not complied with. I forward herewith a copy of the reply then given to Messrs. Mirza and Mirza. From a sanitary point of view there is no objection to the ground in question being used for burial purposes; but the Mahomedan population of the locality does not exceed 100 as the outside and it is a question whether this small community should be provided at Municipal expense with a separate burial ground. I agree with Mr. Harvey in thinking that a separate burial ground for Mahomedans in this locality is not required at present.

Mr. W.L. Harvey, late Municipal Commissioner, on the 5th April 1904, wrote as follows to Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, solicitors, on the same subject:—"With reference to your letter of 16th February 1904, on behalf of Mr. Ahmed Sab bin Gulam Mohi-ud-din, I have the honour to inform you that the ground referred to has never been registered as a cemetery, and that so far as I am aware it is not one. The site referred to is believed to belong to Government, and until your client can show a title to it the question of allowing it to be used as a cemetery cannot be considered, and so far as I can see at present a cemetery in this locality is not required."

It was resolved that the papers be forwarded to the Commissioner, with a recommendation of the Standing Committee that Mr. Moonshee Abdul Currim be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

NEXT Wednesday being a native holiday the Committee adjourned till 2-30 p. m. on Thursday the 24th inst.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

MEETING OF GENERAL COMMITTEE.

LAST evening the members of the General Committee, appointed at the Town Hall on Monday, met in the Corporation Hall for the purpose of appointing an Executive Committee, The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta proposed that an Executive Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed with power to add to their number:—

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, Chairman, the Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins K C I E, Vice-Chairman, Lt-Genl Sir Archibald Hunter, Major-General J Wodehouse, Brigadier-General R Greenfield, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, Sir Dinsha Maneckjee Petit, Bart, the Hon Sir Phe ozshah M. Mehta, K C I E, H H the Aga Khan, K C I E, the Hon Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar, the Hon Mr Justice Russell, the Hon Mr C H Armstrong, the Hon Mr W C Hughes, C I E the Hon Mr G O Dunn, Sir Jehangir C Jehangir, Kt, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt, the Hon Mr Basil Scott, the Hon Mr Leslie Crawford, the Hon Mr Goculdas K Parekh, the Hon Mr Chimanlal H Setalwad, Mr Abdul Husain Adamjee Peerbhoy, the Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon Mr H S Dixit, the Hon Mr Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, the Hon Mr Darasha R Chichgar, Colonel H D Oliver R E, Mr A Muirhead, Mr J Sladen, Mr H G Gell, Mr Veerchand Deepchand, C, I E Rao Bahadur Vassonjee Khimji, Mr R D Setna Mr H E E Procter, Mr Marshal Reid, C I E, Mr Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahimbhoy, Mr P R Cadell, Mr R J Kent, Mr J Hall, Mr T W Cuffe, Mr W A Chambars, Mr Chatturbhuj Morarjee, Mr G C Plin ton, Mr L G Fraser, Mr F E Gordon, Mr C H B Forbes, Mr T W Burkett, Mr J B Petit, Mr Manmohandas Ramji, Mr Go dhundas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsi, Mr Tribhovundas Varjivandas, Mr Lakhamsi Napoo, Mr Ganeshdas Sobhagmal, Mr C E Copplestone, Mr Ruston J Tata, Mr Rustomjee Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr Rhemoobhoy Allana, Mr Bunsilal Abeerchand, Prof T K Gajjar, Mr Harnandral Ramnarayen, Honorary Secretaries—Mr W D Sheppard, Mr Sassoon J David, Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Khan Bahadur M C Murzban, the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr James MacDonald, Mr Narotum Morarjee Goculdas, Mr J A Mc Bain, Mr Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, and Mr D E Wacha.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition which was carried.

Sir P. M. Mehta said there was one other question which he thought, might be laid before the General Committee. It was whether the General Committee desired that they should themselves decide or leave the Executive Committee to decide the character of the festivities and feasts which were to be undertaken. Generally these celebrations took the form of illuminations, public fair, children's fetes, &c.

The Chairman said his own feeling was that the gentlemen present being just now somewhat unprepared they would not be in a position to decide upon the precise details. He thought if anybody had any suggestion to make he might submit it to the Executive Committee, and the latter, he was sure, would be too glad to consider it.

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn proposed that the Executive Committee should formulate a programme and submit it to the General Committee for approval or modification as it should think fit.

Sir Harkissondas Narrotumdas seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

The Committee then adjourned.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

POONA CANTONMENT OCCUPANCY RIGHTS.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Sir Lawrance Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, disposed of the appeal of the Secretary of State of India in Council, who was the original plaintiff, against Vamanrao N. Chiplunkar, Balwantrao Hari Chiplunkar, (since deceased,) and Ganpatgir Bholagir, executors of the will of of Rao Bahadur Hari Raoji, and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, who were respondents and original defendents. This was an appeal from a judgment pronounced by Mr. A. Lucas, District Judge of Poona. The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate General, instructed by Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Peter De Souza and Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the first three respondents, and Mr. Hormazdiar C. Coyaji appeared for the fourth.

The claim was for Rs. 40 000, and the cause of action arose on 1st December 1903. It was in respect of a Government plot of ground now known as No. 1 Queen's Gardens, in Poona Cantonment, admeasuring about six acres. On 1st November 1882 Eduji N. Colabawala applied to the military authorities for permission to occupy the ground and erect premises thereon. On the 11th December following the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army sanctioned the application, and Colabawala erected on the ground a bungalow and out-houses. In 1874 Colabawala sold the bungalow and all his interests in the plot of ground to Hari Raoji. The sale was sanctioned by the Major General Commanding the Poona, Brigade, in accordance with the Cantonment Regulations. Hari Raoji died on 5th March 1899. The first defendant was the managing executor, Brigadier-General Greenfield, D puty Adjutant General Bombay Command, on 19th October 1903, gave notice, on behalf of Government to the first defendant, requiring him to quit and deliver up possession of the ground to the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona on 1st December 1903, and further notifying that Government was prepared to pay him Rs. 15 500 as the value of all the erections then standing. In the event of his disputing the amount of compensation, such amount was to be determined by a Committee of Arbitration to be constituted under Chapter XX of the Cantonment Code of 1899. The defendants had failed and refused to give possession.

Defendants 1 to 3 contested that no proper notice of resumption had been given, and plaintiff had no right to claim the relief sought for. Plaintiff was estopped from any right to resume the land, which had always been dealt with by Hari Raoji; and his vendors as their own absolute property, free from all liability to resumption. Defendants claimed as compensation Rs. 55 000 as damages.

The fourth defendant, Sir Dinshaw Petit, said that he was in occupation of the bungalow on a lease for one year from 26th February 1903, with the option of renewing it from year to year for five years more. No notice to vacate the bungalow had been given to him before the institution of this suit. He was willing to abide by the orders of the Court as to giving up possession, and in the event of the plaintiff being held entitled to possession, reasonable time might be given to him to vacate.

The Judge in Poona, Mr. Lucas, delivered his judgment in the suit on 1st December last. He said it did not appear how the sum of Rs. 15,500 was fixed, but it was now contended that it was fixed in the manner prescribed by the order of 1855. A Committee appointed under Chapter XX of the Cantonment Code had no powers to fix compensation in a case like this. Plaintiff had neither performed nor showed his willingness to perform the promises made by him to the defendants; and he has done this he had no cause of action against defendants for breach of contract by refusing to vacate the land. At all events, it was not fair that plaintiff, with inexhaustible resources at command, should hurry on the defendants into litigation without complying to the letter with the conditions of the agreement between them. Defendant was, in fact, given an unconditional order to quit; but according to his agreement, he was entitled to have the compensation to be paid to him, first in the manner laid down by the order 1855; or, he should have been given an opportunity of agreeing to the compensation being so fixed.

The learned Chief Justice pronounced the judgment of the Appeal Court. His Lordship said that the District Judge had disposed of the case on the footing of the rights of the parties having been governed by the General Order of 1855. Under that General Order it was clearly stated that no proprietary right was conferred by reason of the permission to occupy the ground. The ground continued to be the property of the State, and the occupant was removable at the pleasure of the Government. These words were not capable of two meanings. The three executors were there joint occupants of the land. The provision for the giving of the notice was clearly satisfied by the giving of it to one of the executors. But the giving of the notice was not a condition precedent to the resumption: it amounted to nothing more than a statement of what would be done, where practicable, for the purpose of saving the occupants from such inconvenience as an immediate resumption might involve. Mr. Rao had also argued that as the value of the buildings erected had been estimated by a committee, no right of resumption existed. The Court was unable to concur in the conclusion that an estimate was necessary prior to the resumption, and in this opinion it was supported by the judgment delivered in the case of the Secretary of State vs. Jaganprasad. But any difficulty that might arise on this behalf had been met by the assent of the Advocate-General to the proposal that a decree for possession should not be executed without the special permission of the Court and until the value of the building was estimated. On the execution of the decree, he had further undertaken to pay immediately the sum so estimated. The appellant should recover possession on these terms, assented to on his behalf by the Advocate General. Decree of the Lower Court was reversed, with costs on the first three defendants.

Mr. Coyaji applied for his client's costs.

The Advocate-General remarked that Sir Dinshaw Petit was not so poor that his learned friend need be so very anxious about his costs (Laughter.)

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT BY A EUROPEAN.

Yesterday till late in the evening at the Jacob Circle, Bombay, Mr. P Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, continued his inquiry regarding the death of Vasonji Wagji a Hindu tailor who was alledged to have died on the 6th instant from the effect of an assault. Mr Chunilal H Setalwad, barrister-at-law appeared on behalf of the widow of the deceased. Police Superintendent Nolan stated that he had been supplied by Mr. Setalwad with the names of six witnesses. He had examined them all, but they made no statement relevant to the case. Some of them said that they heard that the deceased had been struck by a "saheb"; while others said they knew nothing about the matter. Mr. Charles John Rodgers, boiler-maker changeman of the R. I. M. Dockyard, was then examined as a witness. He corroborated the evidence of Mr. Pascoe, the gentleman who had been visiting him at the time of the alleged assault. He said when the deceased knocked at the door for the third time, he came outside and made a gesture with his two hands saying, "Go away, I have spoken to you once and a second time, and now is the third time. I am telling you to go away." The deceased backed towards the centre of the stairs looking at witness' face. His "Dhoti" was close to the ground in front, and witness thought it must have got under his heels. He backed to the edge of the stairs, threw up his hands, and fell backwards with his head on the stairs with a violent fall. He fell down several stairs, turned his body and slipped down other stairs on to the next lobby. He then pulled himself up by the stairs and went slowly downstairs. Witness denied having ever touched or struck the deceased or threatened him. Further inquiry was adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	5	0	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	0	0	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	1	4
G Mahim and Worli ...	2	2	8
Water Division ...	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown Hospitals ...	0	0	0
	0	2	4
Total ...	7	5	78
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,405	359,339	
Same date last year ...	10	6	93

NOTES FROM SHOLAPUR.

"Ab Jove principium" exclaims our correspondent. The weather (for the satisfaction of the writer of notes) we have always with us, and in India, it has a way of obtruding its presence with peculiar insistence. The beginning of August has seen almost daily showers, with, till recently, a pleasant temperature, and, what saves the verdure, a screening off of the sun by clouds, but yet we have not had two-thirds of our usual

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ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....	£28,155,265

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1905.

THE SOLDIERS OF BOMBAY.

COLONEL Wylly, who wrote a sketch of the fightingmen of Northern India, who go to make up the armies of Bengal and of the Punjab, sends to the new "Monthly" an article dealing with the classes from which are drawn the recruits for the far more ancient armies of Madras and Bombay. Bombay regiments have men from districts entirely outside their own presidency. So have the Madras regiments, but Colonel Wylly confines his remarks to those who serve in Bombay and Madras regiments only. These are men drawn from castes whose military reputation is mainly of the past, whereas the name of the fighting men of Northern India lives in the present day. This is not altogether a reproach to the Southerns. They have grown "soft" for want of use. They are spoilt for want of a fight; and if the men of the north are better fighting-men, it is because they have had more practice. At the same time, we are glad to find Colonel Wylly accepts the dictum of the distinguished officer who said it is always well to remember that the native army—whether its soldiers are of the north or of the south—"will be just what its British officers make of it and that the excellence or otherwise of the material of which it is composed is not the only determining factor. For the influence of the stronger, manlier, and higher race must necessarily be an all-important factor in making the native army fit for the strenuous duties which await it sooner or later." After briefly tracing the history of the two armies, Colonel Wylly proceeds to criticise the various races of which their ranks are filled. The Baluchi, he takes first, describing him as not unlike the Pathan, but not so brutal or treacherous. He is given credit for truth and fidelity and as not being so bigoted and fanatical as the Pathan. The Baluchi is manly, brave, frank and strong, independent and yet respectful. How they could fight we learned in the Sind War, but "their laziness, objection to discipline and aversion to wearing anything but their own clothes—theoretically white, but never washed save on the rare occasions when they go to durbar—prevents their accepting regular service." Less of God in his head and less of the devil in his nature than the Pathan, is another description of him. While the Pathan prefers to kill his enemy from behind, the Baluchi would rather meet him face to face. Baluchis and Brahuis are alike fine men, truthful and faithful to their trust, and "there cursing is yet to be found in their country a stone of erected as a perpetual memorial of the treachery of one who betrayed his fellow."

Of the Bhils, whom General Outram held in high repute, wild, barbarous and lawless robbers though they were, Colonel Wylly has a good opinion, and he describes them as great hunters, living a rough, open-air life, which has developed in them sufficient nerve, muscle and hardihood to make them capital soldiers of thoroughly good physique, and they are genial, good-tempered, fond of liquor, robbery and sport. The Hazaras are a simple governed minded race, much priest-ridden, illiterate, absolutely by their tribal chiefs, poor and hardy. Though they have suffered much persecution from their neighbours, they have always shown a friendly disposition towards Englishmen. They are first-class navvies; hence the desire to enrol them into a regiment of Pioneers. Colonel Wylly accepts the statement that the Mahratta horseman possessed rather the courage of the freebooter than the genuine soldierly instinct. Sturdily built, he can stand a good amount of exposure and fatigue, and "it seems a pity to deny him sound soldierlike qualities when the "Pax Britannica" and the claims of regiments containing more highly-prized material have combined to prevent the Bombay sepoy from enjoying anything like his fair share of active service." As Colonel Wylly says, there are six class regiments of Mahrattas in the Bombay Army and many class companies of these are included in other battalions; but when one remembers all one has read of the deeds and prowess of the famous Mahratta horsemen, it seems surprising to find from the Indian Army List that only one of the Bombay Cavalry Regiments contains a squadron of Deccani Mahrattas. The Mers supply a large number of excellent soldiers of good physique, the offspring of dacoits who were perforce hardy fellows. But it will be seen that it is only faint praise at the best which is given to the Bombay fighting-man, be he Baluchi, Hazara or Mahratta. Nor sufficient has been made of them. Too few opportunities of training and the practice of warfare has been given them, or we believe they would no longer be accounted inferior to Sikhs or Gurkhas.

Of the Madras soldier population precedence is given to the Moplah, fierce and fanatical, who in his frenzy never stops to reckon up the odds. Though the Moplahs are not considered to be such fine men as Sikhs and Pathans, they are far and away of finer physique than almost any other of the military castes of the Madras presidency, and two battalions of Moplah Rifles, which of late years have been raised are composed of most promising stuff. Of the Telingas, Colonel Wylly does not think much, while of the Tamils he tells us that probably scarcely one in ten is fit to shoulder a rifle, much less to make a soldier. The Kallans are men of some independence of character and fair physique, but they give a good deal of trouble as they were formerly a turbulent race, much given to theft and dacoity. The Maravans in days gone by were a fierce race famous for their military prowess, and gave the British much trouble at the beginning of the last century. But now they are much the same as ryots, though perhaps somewhat more bold and lawless. There is good recruiting material in Madras then as well as in Bombay. The men may, perhaps, have not so much dash as those who are domiciled in the frontier rigions, but we are inclined to believe, if put to the test in these days, they would not be found wanting. Conditions of warfare have changed very materially. There is not so much occasion for the dash and rush that only a fanatic is capable of. We believe that in warfare under modern conditions the native soldiers of Madras or Bombay would be found the equal of his northern comrade and he would show that, although slumbering for many years, the warlike spirit of his ancestors still glows within him. There may never be an opportunity for him to show this, but we think the best means that could be adopted to preserve the military efficiency of the Madras and Bombay sepoy has been adopted, and the taking of battalions from the south to the north and "vice versa" conduces to the improvement of both.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

WE are constantly told that they do things better in the German commercial world than in most others, but Germany works hard at keeping herself up to the mark by striving steadily to improve her methods and foster her indigenous industries. A paper in the Journal of the Society of Arts points to the benefits derived by the people from the establishment of wood-workers' schools in the different districts of Germany. Besides helping to maintain allied industries by correct and artistic instruction, they develop the gifts of the people themselves in a popular manner. That the schools are based on practical lines is proved by the encouragement given to them by men in the trade. They were generally founded at periods of depression in the wood-working industry, due to one cause or another. Education was then resorted to as a lever to raise the standard and thus recapture a more critical market. In 1859 the first of these special technical schools was started in Germany. Previous to that date, there had been classes in the technical schools for carpenters, cabinet-makers and other workers in wood, but it had been found that too much attention was given to drawing and nothing like enough to the practical side of the subjects. The new departure was made in Berchtesgaden in the centre of the fine Bavarian forests which was also the seat of the very ancient wood industry of that Kingdom. There are now four wood-working courses given in the school the final being a graduation course. The school, is admirably equipped with everything possible to assist the pupils in their work. There are no fees demanded of the residents of Berchtesgaden and the small sum of twenty shillings pays for six months' tuition of outsiders. At a yearly exhibition which is open from June to September, the work of the pupils is shown and may be bought. Needless to say this school has found numerous imitators in various places. One of great importance is established at Fuerth which is at work in the interest of cabinet-making, carving and turning, the three local industries. Leipzig, Berlin, Oberammergau, Warmbrunn, the Tyrol, the Black Forest, Odenwald, and Thuringia have all good schools for wood-workers. The revival of the Black Forest clock industry on a paying scale is chiefly due to the support it obtained from the superior carving taught in some of these establishments. Machine-made clocks were driving the old fashioned carved time pieces out of the market. But the improvement brought about by the schools in the ornamental carved work, the beauty and finish of which set the Black-Forest clocks going again on the world's markets. In other lines, too, Germany encourages her people, in a truly paternal manner, to continue and improve the industries they have practised for generations. There are schools for basket-making in Prussia and in Bavaria, for straw-plaiting in the mountain districts, in Saxony, and in that part of the Black Forest where straw hat making has been the village industry for centuries. Work is not done on the happy-go-lucky or direct inspiration system in practical Germany.

RAMIE LINEN.

The "Ramie Grass Linen" Weaving Company of Foochow, China have embarked in a large enterprise. Having conquered the initial difficulties of spinning ramie fibre into yarn, and adapting that refractory thread to the process of weaving—a process for which special machinery had to be designed, they have succeeded in manufacturing linen therefrom of the toughest and most lasting description. The fabric has been bleached without the intervention of chemicals, having been subjected to the influence of the sun only. It is claimed for this textile that the peculiar cellular formation of its yarn renders it porous and open, and therefore of considerable hygienic value as an article of wear. It should prove most economical in use, for the samples we have seen of both qualities placed on the market by the Company resist all efforts at tearing. They are as tough at the raw edges as at the selvages, and if the linen resists wear as stoutly as it declines to be rent it will be the very thing to commit confidently to the tender mercies of the Indian dhobie. It is described as unshrinkable and non-elastic, has no dressing or glossing of any description, but retains a certain lustre of its own which is the natural product of the gum inherent in the fibre. The price at which the fabric can be bought is not a very low one, but considering the expense of bringing the raw material to a state in which it can be manufactured—a process which for years seemed impossible of attainment—and the fact that the ramie linen is woven by hand and that it is an exceptionally strong and light material, it cannot be called dear. There are no agents or middlemen brought in between the public and the manufacturers, to add to the cost of placing it in the wearer's hands, "From the Loom to the Wearer" is the principle on which the Ramie Grass Linen Company are anxious to do business. In directions for use buyers are advised that in washing little or no soap is necessary and that starch should not be used. For personal wear that advice seems correct but for table linen for which the manufacture is also recommended some stiffening would assuredly be required. At one time we believed that this manufacture would have become an indigenous Indian industry, but apparently experts in China have got the start of India in overcoming the obstacles to the utilisation of ramie grass fibre in making excellent textiles fit for personal and household use.

THE out look in Lancashire over the Cotton crisis is very gloomy. The operatives are very firm in their demands.

THE death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Phillips of the Poona Volunteers, one of the best known and most highly respected in that town.

A FIRE broke out early yesterday morning, in a cotton godown on Nishanpada Road, causing damages to the extent of Rs. 29,000.

IT is stated that the German loan to Morocco has been concluded and the deed signed. Great indignation is expressed on the matter by the French Press.

A LONGER account of the progress of the works at Portsmouth by the Peace Plenipotentiaries has been received including some degree of interpretation of the clauses.

WE are pleased to announce that the latest news reports that both Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie are progressing favourably although Mrs. Mackenzie's condition still causes anxiety.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd July, 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 52,142 maunds, and Rs. 3,109 in the earnings.

THE Maharajah of Kolhapur was among the spectators at the boxing match at the Gaiety Theatre last night when Tiger of the 10th Hussars retained his position as Heavy Weight Champion of India.

THE Municipal Board of Lucknow on the 19th ultimo, resolved, on a report by the Chief Plague Officer, to place Rs. 1,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for the destruction of rats in the city.

NEWS has been received from Largi, in the Kulu Valley that the lake which formed in that neighbourhood owing to landslips in the earthquake of the 4th April, has quietly broken down its barriers. The flow of water thereafter was an even one, and all danger from floods has passed away.

THE Kashmir Mineral Company Limited announce, as one result of a preliminary exploration of the Jammu State, the discovery of an extensive bed of "Banxite" which we may say is an ore of aluminium. Being a sedimentary deposit, its continuity and its general character may be relied upon with some confidence: the first samples contained 61 per cent. of oxide of aluminium, a percentage which classes the bed as one of good quality. Much electricity is required to reduce the metal aluminium from its oxides and fortunately the Church and other rivers of the Jammu State can provide all that is required, and it may be hoped that the discovery will develop into the establishment of works to produce aluminium in quantity. Possibly the production of the height and silvery metal in India itself will eventually lead to its superseding the heavy and sometimes dangerous copper and brass domestic utensils now universally in use by the natives of the country.

THE total export of petroleum from the United States in the first half of this year, was 607,821,558 gallons against 507,010,490 gallons in the same period of 1904, an increase of 100,811,068. New York shipped 327,756,340 gallons of this total, against 279,596,501 in the same time last year, an increase of over 47 1/2 million gallons for that port only.

MR. A. HARRIS, a mining expert, has left Colombo for England taking with him numerous specimens of auriferous quartz—from the Kolar District, it is believed—giving upwards of 2 ozs. of gold to the ton. Another valuable discovery was made in Mysore by Mr. Harris when he found a rich lode of asbestos, 40ft. wide and about a mile long. All round this seam is a whitish clay containing 80 per cent of asbestos. It is said that Mr. Harris has obtained the concession of a square mile of land containing this asbestos clay. In November, he will return to India with the machinery required for developing this land.

A whist match took place between school and a lunatic asylum. The master had for his partner a lunatic who was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and whose grievance was that he was the last heir of the House of Lancaster. The master remarked to him, "Do you know, sir, that I am the last heir of the House of York?" The fellow of Trinity made no answer, but after two or three games he put his cards down and said to the master, "Sir, I do not know whether you are the last heir of the House of Lancaster or the last heir of the House of York, but this I do know, that you are the worst whist-player ever produced by either."

THE tendency to regard the British Navy as a bulwark of European equilibrium and peace, and with an enhanced respect for its power and effectiveness, are steadily increasing among all classes in France, says the correspondent of the "Times." This is accompanied by a lively appreciation of the loyal support already given by England, in thwarting the German attempt to reduce the Republic to the position of a vassal State and by the consciousness that her present naval superiority in Europe is capable of rendering vital service to France in case of need. Professor Lorin of Bordeaux, in an article in the "Depeche Coloniale," drawing the moral of the Anglo-French fetes, dwells upon the crushing naval superiority of England in Europe resulting from the defeat of the Russian squadrons. After pointing to the redistribution of the British Fleet and the recall of several ships from the Far East and the Mediterranean, with the consequent strengthening of the Channel and Atlantic Fleets, M. Lorin observes:—"It will be seen that this is a truly formidable force. The eventual adversaries of England, the Germans, may thus foresee the ruin, or the reduction to a condition of complete impotence, of the battleships at their disposal, however great the gallantry of their crews. It cannot be denied that this consideration has weight in the present situation of Europe. The English friendship has been confirmed by the recent naval fetes in the manner best calculated to impress all the Powers." In the further course of his article, M. Lorin declares that the moral guarantees secured from Germany in return for the adhesion of this country to the conference proposal were, doubtless, the result of the efforts of the Government, "but were also due to the certainty, publicly proclaimed, that England was firmly resolved to act in conformity with the letter as well as the spirit of her arrangements with us. . . . In adopting our different standpoints, and in showing herself ready to support them in the manner which we consider best, England has certainly rendered eminent service to the cause of European peace. If, as we firmly hope, the conference succeeds in dissipating misunderstandings which might have become serious, we shall not forget how much of that success is due to the straightforward conduct of England."

THE LONDONER BY THE NEVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, which, on a Finnish marsh, was built as a window by which the Russians might look into civilized Europe, as Peter put it, is a fine city; sometimes an imposing city; a city of stucco, yet a fine city for all that. It is unlike any other city in Europe yet it is like Paris, and it is like Berlin. It is not like London, for London is grand sometimes sublime and—gray. St. Petersburg is large; but its architecture is stiff and formal, though its streets are wide and its squares large (its roadways, however, are abominably Asiatic); and it is—yellow.

One of the best points of vantage for an impressive view of the Russian capital is, given a sunny day, from the sea a few knots out in the Gulf of Finland. From there, at that distance, under a wonderful mauve sky, in a crisp, invigorating air, which is a better tonic than champagne, it is quite unlike any other city I know, and its many domes and minarets of gold and silver struck into flame by the sun above the yellow, white, and terracotta palaces along the Neva Embankment lend it almost the appearance of an enchanted city. Approach the Czar's capital from Berlin or Moscow, and the pleasing impression, to Occidental and Oriental alike is intensified by reason of the hundreds of weary versts of forest and marsh the railway travellers must pass through ere the magnificent artificial oasis of St. Petersburg, crowned by the shimmering dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral bursts upon him like strains of martial music.

Whatever fault you may find with the modern capital of Russia, and live you many days there, you will, doubtless, discover something to grumble at if it be only a detail like the absence of drinkable water, there is one thing with which you will find no fault whatever—the Neva, a noble river of cold, blue water, whose grandeur is unquestionable and unchallenged. True, the Neva, as regards shipping, cannot be compared for an instant with our old and hoary Father Thames, but it is, nevertheless, an interesting river, and the strangest and oeriest of craft creep up and down it daily. There is something pathetic at the present time in the fact that the Baltic Fleet which brave in the breeze, its decks swarming with thousands of Russian Jack-tars—brave, simple innocent lads they were, too—I last beheld at Kronstad shall know its waters no more.

The Baltic Fleet! . . . There are few vessels of any kind at Kronstadt now, I am told, excepting the Czar's steam yacht, yet you never have to wait long either in the Gulf of Finland or in the Neva before you meet a solid, stolid British merchantman from London, Liverpool, or Hull, though it is usually on the English boats' return journey one notices they sit low on the water heavily freighted, generally with cereals and timber. We take much more from Russia than she takes from us, and for this must blame only ourselves.

I have met few Britons who did not like St. Petersburg. Certainly I myself have spent a happier time there than in any other city, excepting London, the capital of the world, I have ever visited. There are many reasons for this. First, the Russian if he likes you, is hospitality itself, and there is no trouble he will not undergo, whether he be a Grand duke or an hotel proprietor, to make you comfortable and contented. Second, is there much to be seen in and around the city, and the sights are easily accessible. Museum or a show place in the Czar's capital seems to be built to be seen by the people, and the day you wish to see it you do not find it shut at an unreasonable hour or closed indefinitely for repairs or for no apparent reason whatever. Even the Winter Palace is easily visited, especially if you be a Briton, for the Russian though he may sometimes have queer ideas of the character of the Englishman abroad, he notwithstanding refuses to believe that he comes to St. Petersburg with anything other than friendly intentions, and consequently you move about with the same freedom as at home. Indeed, the last time I and an English friend went over the Czar's magnificent place by the Neva, we inspected many of the rooms containing priceless articles of vertu unaccompanied by an attendant. Again one Sunday we took train to Peterhof, a slighting at that neat and clean little station we drove in a hired pair-horse open landau to the palace. It was with no little surprise that we found our isvoschik bowl through the gates unchallenged. Once inside we roamed all over the grounds, across the Czar's private lawn, and with true British impudence my comrade stole a stare at close quarters through the open windows.

Even that brought no remonstrance from anyone, and unchecked and unquestioned we walked round to the front of the palace to enjoy the view across the Gulf of Finland. We had been standing there some few minutes when we heard the sound of carriage wheels. Turning, we saw an open landau and pair approaching us at a walk. In it we immediately recognised their Imperial Majesties the Czar and Czaritza of all the Russias. The Czar was in uniform of a khaki colour, and wore a white-topped cap of a German pattern—he had, we heard, that morning reviewed some of his troops who were departing for the Far East. . . . And here, close to us, on a day when revolt and disorder threatened his huge Empire, was the Ruler of Russia entirely unguarded and unattended. However rumour may prattle of the Czar's melancholy and fits of depression, his face, as we saw it—at a critical time, too—betrayed nothing but health and good-humour bordering on jollity. With a clear blue, kindly eye set in a somewhat full face for a slender man, Nicholas II. corroborates but faintly the best of his photographs. Of course, we, so to say, had only a "snap-shot" of the man; but the snap-shot often mirrors the truth where the time exposure of observation fails. After the Czar's carriage had passed out of sight, I could not help recalling Swinburne's fierce invective poem which had just appeared in the "P. M. G." I confess I smiled—if Swinburne had been with us, I think he, too, would have smiled. There never seemed a more flagrant case of sledge-hammering a butterfly.

The most euphemistically-minded could not dub landscape around St. Petersburg pretty, nor could he call it even interesting. It is too flat and uncultivated. Nowhere do you find such verdure as in England. Nowhere do the trees bear comparison with ours, nowhere does the grass spring half so greenly—nay, you who have travelled the wide world over, if you can tell me a spot where Nature spreads her green velvet robe in such luxuriance and splendour as she does in that England of ours, name the place, and if I live the next holiday I take shall be spent there. The green grass of Old England!—a carpet woven for the unsandalled feet of the gods! Green Isles of Great Britain!—fit jewels to deck the bosom of the world! Ah! one wants to be over a thousand leagues away to feel the beauty, the poetry, the fascination of one's native land. Ye Isles of Emerald, set in the silveriest of seas how many of your sons would feel as I feel, as I stand on the Terrace at Peterhof my eyes gazing across the Gulf of Finland towards—home; home, where people are happy, contented, and free; home, where your ears are not haunted by the eternal jingle and clink of spur and sabre; home, where every other man you meet is not a liveried official with a soul sold to the State; home, where you may speak of Crown and country above a whisper without feeling the iron clutch of the gendarme; home, where sleep draws placid breath o'nights, fearing not the dread sound of war's alarms; home, where our frontiers are not faggots, but walls of impenetrable steel; home, where you may be merry or sad unwatched by the steely eye of the State; home!—ay, it is good to be born a freeman in a free country—yet, truth it is, the stay-at-home seldom reeks his priceless heritage.—H. de Halsalle in the "Daily News."

THE Indian Tea Cess Committee notify that from the beginning of the current season to 31st July, the first instalment (4 1/2 pies per lb.) of the bonus at the rate of 9 pies per pound has been paid on 257,551 lbs. of green tea. The bonus is now paid in two instalments of 4 1/2 pies each.

THE total receipts on the East Indian Railway for first half the current calendar year were 400 lakhs, or slightly below those of the same period of 1904, when a record was established. They were 24 1-2 lakhs higher than the figures in the first half of 1903, showing the continued prosperity of the line.

PEACE PROGRESS.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE.

CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY IN MANCHURIA.

THE LEASES AT DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 15.

A despatch from Portsmouth U. S. says it appears that the Chinese railroad clause was not settled yesterday. That clause comes on later.

The restoration of the Chinese administration in Manchuria is settled and Clause 4 concerning the surrender of the lease of Liaotung and the Blonde and Elliott Islands agreed to.

It is understood that the Clause has not been touched regarding Port Arthur and Dalny which is covered by a separate Article.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The Plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference announce that Article 5 relating to Sakhalin was discussed yesterday, but owing to a divergence of views it was decided to proceed with other Articles, and Article 6 was disposed of.

LATER.

Confusion has arisen owing to the partial nature of the information obtainable regarding the Peace negotiations. The Plenipotentiaries announce that a certain Article is settled, but not state with what it deals.

The Articles hitherto adopted appear to be Firstly: The recognition of Japan's preponderance in Korea.

Secondly:—The mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria.

Thirdly:—The Japanese obligation to restore China's sovereignty and administration in Manchuria.

Fourthly:—Mutual obligation to respect the integrity of China and the open door.

Sixthly:—The surrender of the Russian leases in Liaotung, including Port Arthur and Dalney and the Blonde and Elliott Islands.

The fifth article regarding Sakhalin is postponed

In view of the solid progress made, there is a growing hope at Portsmouth of a compromise.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

German Loan to the Sultan.

FRENCH PRESS INDIGNANT.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

Owing to the negotiations for the Morocco Conference the French press has been sharply commenting on the proposal of the German bankers to lend the Sultan half a million.

The German Legation at Tangier now announce that the contract has been signed.

THE OPERATIONS IN SIBERIA.

Russians Attacked and Dispersed.

Reuter wires from Tokio that a Japanese flotilla attacked and dispersed the Russians guarding Lazareba Point in the Tartary Straits on the 13th inst.

CHINESE BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN GOODS.

Outlook not Serious.

The State Department at Washington declares that the Chinese boycott of American goods is not serious.

It has made some headway at Shanghai, but is unsuccessful at Canton and elsewhere.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON DISPUTE.

Operatives' determined Stand.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

Four-fifths of the spinners refuse to increase the wages, while some proportion of the operatives are resolved to strike if the increase is not conceded. A strike is inevitable unless the Conference, mentioned yesterday, effects some arrangement.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT CAPETOWN.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The British Association's meeting at Capetown has been opened, Professor Darwin delivering the presidential address.

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The Australians in their first innings made 363 runs of which Duff contributed 146 runs and Darling 57 runs.

England in the second innings has one wicket down for nothing.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

England in the second innings had made 48 for four wickets when they adjourned for lunch to-day.

THE CALCUTTA BIGAMY CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 16.

A discharged soldier, named William Lewell, lately employed by the Calcutta Police, was tried for bigamy at the High Court Sessions in November, 1896. He married a Japanese woman at Umballa, whom he left, and married again; in Calcutta in 1902, Miss Christina Cowat. His defence was that he was told that his marriage with the Japanese woman was no marriage. He has been found guilty and sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. PHILLIPS.

LORD LAMINGTON'S MESSAGE.

THE FUNERAL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG 16.

I regret to announce the death of Lieut.-Colonel Benjamin Phillips of the Poona Volunteers. The sad event occurred at 2 o'clock this morning in the Sassoon Hospital whither he had been conveyed at 8 o'clock the previous evening. The deceased was a very old resident of Poona and was connected with every public movement in Poona in former years. He originally came out as chemist to Messrs. Kemp and Company, and later started in business for himself in Poona. His business thrived and grew and extended enormously. He was induced to extend its operations to Bombay which for a time became his head-quarters. Later, his business in Fort, Bombay, at Byculla, at Cumballa Hill, and Poona were formed into a Limited Company, which for a time flourished exceedingly. After a time he was compelled on account of his health to go home for a while, during which time his business was not so successful. However, later he returned and took charge once more and with the aid of Mr. Edmonds, his assistant, the fortunes of the Company began to rise. Once more failing health and other worries compelled him to relinquish his task to younger hands, and Mr. Edmonds was installed in his stead.

Since that time although he has never neglected his volunteer duties he has been more or less ailing. He took a great interest in the Corps from the time that it formed a part of the Bombay Volunteer Corps and was largely instrumental in getting it made into a separate Corps and he rose steadily in Volunteer rank step by step.

He was in former days a high mason and is the oldest past Master of Lodge Orion in the West, now surviving. He was also Principal of Chapter of St. Andrews in the East and Master of Mark Lodge Mallet and Chisel. He was past District Grand Deacon of the District Grand Lodge and he held other offices at various times.

The funeral of the late Colonel Phillips commanding Poona Volunteers took place this evining. The funeral cortege left the Sassoon Hospital shortly after 5. The coffin was placed on a gun carriage loaded with wreaths. A firing party of 300 rank and file was supplied by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders under Major Mackenzie. Just after the coffin nearly all the Volunteers officers were walking two abreast, followed by the two sons of the deceased who were the chief mourners. The Volunteers mustered strong on the Polo ground and followed the cortege. Near the cross road a large crowd had gathered, chiefly of merchants of the Cantonment and city. The band played the Dead March. The procession wended its way to the cemetery. Near the gate the body was removed and brought to its resting place. Revd Mr. Haslope read the funeral service. Three volleys were fired over the grave. Wreaths were sent by Lord Lamington, General Woodshouse, and Western India Command Staff, Mr. Howard Smith, Misses Whitcombe, the Bombay staff of Messrs. Phillips and Company, the officers of the Poona Volunteers, Messrs. Phillips and Company's staff of Poona, Mr. and Mrs. Plumer, Mr. Lewis, the staff of Messrs. Marcks and Company, the Worshipful Master and brethren of Lodge Orion, Mrs. Smith, the officers of the Command Staff and several others.

H. E. Lord Lamington has sent the following message from Nasik to the Adjutant, Poona Volunteers Rifle Corps, regarding the death of their Commander:—"I deeply deplore the sad loss your Regiment has sustained in the death of its Lieutenant-Colonel. Please express my regrets at the funeral. News just received by me."

MR. AND MRS. MACKENZIE'S CONDITION.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 16.

This morning's bulletin at the Sassoon Hospital was to the following effect:—"Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie passed a fair night and is progressing favourably. Mrs. Muir Mackenzie had satisfactory sleep during the night, and the slight improvement reported yesterday morning is maintained, but her condition still causes anxiety.

This evening's bulletin is as follows:—"Mrs Mackenzie has slept most of the day, takes nourishment well, is stronger and partially conscious."

THE BOXING MATCH IN BOMBAY.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM ALL ROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 16.

Intense interest has been shown in Poona over the great boxing contest which takes place in Bombay to-night between Sergeant-Major Smith of the 10th Hussars, and Corporal Smith of the Lincolns A special train left this evening loaded with parties from different British regiments in garrison and a whole host of the racing fraternity. Captain Umfreville and Sergeant-Major Chinnery who are in charge of the Poona arrangements left this morning.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur and the Chief of Kagal passed through Poona to-day on their way to Bombay to witness the boxing match. The Officers of the 10th Hussars, Mhow, and officers of the 10th Hussars, Secunderabad at present in Poona on account of the Polo Tournament also left for the boxing contest by the afternoon train. All engagements in Poona, social and sporting, are postponed till to-morrow to enable people to go down to Bombay. There has been much betting going on. But the odds are even on both the Smiths.

A NEW INDIA COUNCIL MEMBER.

SIR DAVID BARR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Lieut Colonel Sir D. W. K. Barr K. C. S. I., late Resident at Hyderabad to be a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India vice Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite K. C. S. I.

The appointment of Sir David Barr to succeed Sir Charles Crosthwaite upon the Secretary of State's Council may be looked upon as some recognition of the qualities displayed by the late Resident at Hyderabad in connection with the negotiations which have led to a settlement of the troublesome question of the Berars.

Another coveted seat upon the same Council falls vacant this year with the retirement of Sir Steuart Bayley whose tenure expires on the 15th next month. Sir Charles Rivaz would be a natural selection to succeed Sir Steuart Bayley, now that there is no ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab upon the Council.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

Cloud is increasing over Peninsular India. But intense heat still prevails throughout Upper India where the agricultural situation is becoming daily more serious.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUGUST 15.

HIS EXCELLENCY reached Nasik Road by the Nagpur mail at 4-40 p.m., to-day, attended by Major Yarr, Medical Officer, Captain Lee, Military Secretary, and Mr. Du Boulay, Private Secretary. Mr. Ford, Superintendent of Railway Police, travelled with the train.

His Excellency was met by Mr. R. A. L. Moore Collector of Nasik, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Judge, Messrs. Crofton, Murphy and Plunkett, Assistant Collectors, Major Twynam, Commandant of Deolali, Captain Majoribanks, Civil Surgeon, Messrs. Williams, Griffiths, Thubron, Pooley and Marr, Engineers. Mr. Hume, District Superintendent of Police, Rev. E. J. Jones, the Mamlatdar of Nasik and other native officials. The Nasik Police formed a guard-of-honor and the Band played the National Anthem.

The Governor drove off with Mr. Moore, being followed by Mr Heaton and Mr. Du Boulay, the third carriage being occupied by Major Yarr, Captain Lee and Mr. Crofton.

The party drove straight to the District Court, where his Excellency was received by the Members of the Municipality and District Local Board.

The address of the Municipality was read by Mr. Khari, the Secretary. It noted the great assistance rendered to the Municipality by the Government in loaning them Rs. 35,000 of which Rs 22,000 remained unpaid. The addresse pointed out that Nasik needed a better water-supply—that this was as much required for the vast number of pilgrims, who annually visited the city from all parts of India, as for the need of the residents—it also referred to the need of widening the streets, which form the approach to the Victoria Bridge and it expressed the hope that Government would help them in these two important works, concluding by expressing the loyalty of all the members to his Imperial Majesty, and giving his Excellency a hearty welcome on this his first visit to Nasik.

His Excellency in his reply expressed his pleasure at being able to visit the far famed city of Nasik. Referring to the address, he said he was glad to see that the Municipality had been able, in spite of famine and plague, to survive part of the loan, and thought they would easily repay the remainder within the specified time.

As regards the water question Government fully recognized the importance of it to such a city as Nasik, and he could see that the Wasali Tank would entail a great outlay on the part of the Government to finish it, and on the Municipality to connect it with Nasik by eight miles of pipe, hence he thought a scheme like the one proposed some four years ago by Mr. Moore of sinking-wells in the river-bed would be more practical. As regards the widening of the approach to the Victoria Bridge, he should have an opportunity during his visit of seeing for himself, and though the acquiring of house property meant considerable expense, he thought the necessity might justify it. He thanked the Municipality for their kind welcome and would take care that his Imperial Majesty should be informed of their expression of loyalty.

The District Local Board address was also read by Mr. Khari, it welcomed his Excellency and expressed gratitude to Government for past and present help.

His Excellency in reply said he was glad to note that the address was full of gratitude to Government, and he rejoiced to hear that the District Local Board was doing good work. Two most important undertakings were in their hands, water-supply and roads, which he trusted they would loyally carry out as well as possible, and at the same time without extravagance. He thanked them for their good wishes and hearty welcome.

His Excellency was then garlanded and immediately drove off to the Collector's bungalow.

NASIK, AUGUST 16.

This morning Lord Lamington accompanied by the Collector, the Military Secretary, Medical Officer and other officials, visited the city Leper Asylum, the principal temples, Jail, Katcheris and hospitals. The visit to the Sharanpur Orphanage was postponed till to-morrow. From 4 to 6 p. m. Mr and Mrs Moore held an "At Home" to meet his Excellency when the European residents and the chief native gentlemen of Nasik and the district as well as a number of ladies and gentlemen from Deolali were presented to his Excellency. The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers played a selection of music. The Governor and the chief officials dined at the Judge's Bungalow.

THE R. W. I. GOLF CLUB.

FIRST MONTHLY MEDAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NASIK, AUG. 15.

The members of the R. W. I. Club competed this afternoon for the Club's first monthly medal. The present course consists of sixteen holes (Nos. 3 and 8 are played twice over) and it is slightly different from last year's round. The greens were opened for play for the first time this season on Saturday, and bid fair to be in excellent condition before the Tournament week.

Twenty entered for to-day's competition and the weather was all one could wish, except for a sharp shower that fell in the middle of the play. Mr. Thubron, the Club's Secretary, with a gross score of 92 (minus 8) nett 84, was easily winner, taking the medal and half the entrance fees, Mr. Nicholson, the captain, being second (scratch) 91, taking one-third of the entrance fees, Mr. Heaton gross 102 (less 8) nett 92, Mr. Plunkett (scratch) 92, Mr. Muir (scratch) 92, and Mr. Russ 102 (less 10) nett 92, tied for third place.

The following are the full scores:—

	H'cap.	Gross Score.	Nett Score.	
Thubron	—8	92	84	Winner of Medal and 1st Handicap Prize.
Nicholson	Scr.	91	91	Winner of 2nd Handicap Prize.
Heaton	—8	100	92	
Plunkett	Scr.	92	92	
Russ	—10	102	92	
Muir	Scr.	92	92	
Busch	—10	106	96	
Sewell	—4	103	99	
Montgomery	—12	114	102	
Griffiths	—4	107	103	
Williams	—14	107	103	
Tennent	—5	108	103	
Blair	—9	112	103	
Cresswell	—4	109	105	
Pooley	—18	122	105	
Brant	—8	114	106	
Grieves	—8	116	108	
Traill	—6	119	113	
Evens	Made no returns.			
Jeffrey				

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

As regards consignments of quick-firing field guns now being sent out to India, the complete equipment of waggons, limbers and ammunition will be supplied from Home. Hereafter, however, these will all be made at Indian factories.

It has been decided that the title "Brigadier," recently introduced at Home, shall be a rank as well as a grading for pay. It will be used in the same manner as the rank of "Brigadier-General" has hitherto been used, and will be local or temporary only.

ARRIVALS, AUG. 16.

Lieut. A. H. Hopwood, Lincoln Regt., on leave from Secunderabad.

Lieut. N. D. Worgan, Lincoln Regt. on leave from Secunderabad.

Lieut Col. Grantham, 33rd Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Capt. Hopwood, 33rd Cavalry, on leave from Poona.

Capt. MacSwiney, Con. Rangers, on leave from Ahmednagar.

Lieut. L. I. Comyn, Con. Rangers, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Lieut. P. S. Phillimore, R. M. Fus, on leave from Multan.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP BOXING TOURNAMENT.

EASY WIN FOR TIGER SMITH.

A KNOCK OUT IN THE SECOND ROUND

CROWDED from floor to ceiling everything was favourable to an entirely successful show at the Gaiety Theatre last night, when Tiger and Gipsy Smith met to decide the Heavy Weight Championship of India. The programme consisted of five turns with the chief event in the centre, but it must be inferred that although it was of most interest, it was one of the least interesting. The betting, two to one on Gipsy showed that he had established himself well as favourite, and appearances were in his favour when the two men took the ring. In the morning Tiger—or to give him his proper title Sergt-Major Smith of the 10th Hussars—turned the scale at 11 stone and half a pound, but his official fighting weight was announced at the even figure, while Gipsy had the advantage of two stone two pounds. In addition, standing higher, of thicker build and longer of reach, the price of odds seemed justified. But from the start things went against him. There was a rumour that Tiger was over trained. If so, he gave no sign of if it, for he jumped to work with a curious quick shuffle jump which, in the light of after events, showed that he was the quicker and fitter of the two. As said before, the chief interest in the fight was the award of the Championship and, had it not been for that, the exhibition would have been less interesting than many of those witnessed at the annual Public School contests at Aldershot. From the beginning to the end which followed so closely, it was an exhibition, not of great science but of weight, muscle and endurance against the heaviest of blows.

Tiger got in first with a hit in the neck, but a second later had swung round and only by putting out his hand saved himself from a fall. The pause was momentary. Rushing in he got in a succession of swinging body blows which kept Gipsy busy all the time on guard, and few of his blows in return told. In fact Gipsy held back considerably. The theory was that Gipsy as the stronger man would have the play in his hands by tiring out his man during the first three rounds, but he showed half way through the first round that his opponent was making it exceedingly uncomfortable for him. Towards the end of the round a short lull brought the two together with even heavier blows. Tiger jumping up time after time rained in hits from every direction and Gipsy was only saved from defeat in his first fall by the calling of time after the counting of eight.

There could be no doubt whatever that things had gone ill with him. His face and neck, as he sat at the edge of the ring gave ample evidence that many of the blows had caught him even harder than they had seemed to do, and his shortness of breath and the continuous twitching of his muscles told of the severe punishment of the destruction of his wind by the blow that floored him.

THE SECOND ROUND.

In the second round Gipsy walked in shakily. The man seemed to have gone all to pieces, while Tiger turned up almost as fresh as at the beginning and showing only one mark on his right shoulder. There was none of the finessing which filled the opening seconds of the previous round. Tiger got straight to work bringing his right well into Gipsy's neck with a force that sent him reeling back. For a second he tried to save himself by putting out his right foot, but the blow had been too heavy and he at once collapsed again falling on his right shoulder with his head very low into his chest. Wisely he lay as long as possible with safety before again turning to the defence. There was nothing left in him by this time for attack. Every ounce of his muscle had weakened under the hammering he received and even in defence his arms gave way letting in blows which he might reasonably have been expected to stop. He got up dazed and it was clear that he was quite done. Tiger jumped in with his full weight in a round arm swing reaching the neck and having scarcely raised his fists Gipsy again tripped. By a tremendous effort he kneeled half across the ring and saved a fall, turned, hit feebly at Tiger as he advanced, completely lost his guard and another swing on the jaw felled him.

That was the last blow struck. He fell more one his face than on his shoulder, for which he was obviously aiming, too weak to put out his hands and the force of his fall was shown by the nasty gash on his right cheek when picked up and carried to his chair.

So ended the great fight for the Championship after only two rounds of the most unscientific exhibition possible to imagine even from those who had but reached to half the eminence of the two combatants. From the commencement it was a cruel fight and as such disappointing. Of the two Tiger showed the better form—when form was in the question—but his opponent weakened too soon to allow the possibility of anything but a deliberate attempt at a knock out considering the various results of the contest.

While Tiger had every right to seek an early finish in the way he did, it could not but be the general opinion that he would have gained more kudos, had he, when he found how absolutely he had cowed his man, given him a little better chance. Yet that is a matter of ethics of a kind which but rarely finds consideration in professional tournaments and it but remains to congratulate Sergeant-Major Smith on proving his claim to the title of Heavy Weight Champion of India in a manner so closely resembling the former meeting with his challenger from the Lincolns.

After the interval, which every one needed, for the heat had become unbearable, came the most interesting show of the evening, the meeting of Gunner Macey, of the 62nd Company R. G. A., and Drummer Bollard of the Connaught Rangers. In this alone was a really good stand made. Yet even by the end of the first round Bollard had proved his superiority. Nominally the fight was ten rounds, but five sufficed to give Macey as much as he could take. A very nasty blow in the mouth was the beginning of the end, although Macey got quicker to work at the outset. In the second round however Bollard was by far the fresher and throughout showed better science both with is hands and by the rapidity with which he jumped away after the delivery of the blows. In the third round Macey was distinctly pumped and Bollard used the fact well. After some hugging work he got in four hand slops which ruined Macey's temper and at the same time his chance of a win. The pace told rapidly upon him and after each attempt at a hit he became visibly less able to avoid the shower of face and neck blows which Bollard rained in. At time both were very much done up, but towards the end of the next round Macey plucked up a bit. The advantage was only momentary however, and it was surprising that he kept up so long in the fifth round. At the end he fell and though up again quickly he spent the rest of the time running round till time was called and when the sixth round was timed to begin gave up altogether after really severe hammering.

Of the rest of the programme the only item approaching real interest was the turn between Hall of the Leicesters (11 stone 3) the Middle Weight Champion of India and Regan of the Connaught Rangers. Regan made a very plucky fight for four rounds, but Hall had the win in his hands from the start and the most notable part was the splendid way Regan took the battery of his face.

Corp: Wimbledon of the Yorkshire and Driver Sharp of the R. F. A. failed to put in an appearance and of the other two fights, Gaffney of the Rangers with a heavy slog over the heart in the third round beat McGill of the Yorkshire Regt. while Pte McDonald, of the 93rd Highlanders, had an equally easy victory over Corpl. Hanlon, of the Yorkshire Regiment who also gave up in the third round.

(Concluded on page 6)

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

THE Poona Gymkhana team commenced their match with the Hindu Gymkhana team yesterday in fine weather. The Poona eleven differed in two respects from that which represented the side against the Bombay Gymkhana, Captain Umfreville and Lieutenant Plumer replacing Colonel Stevens and Lieutenant Finlayson. These changes strengthened the batting, if anything. Poona won the toss and took first service of a wicket which promised to be altogether in favour of the batsmen. The Hindus were without Balu, otherwise they were represented at full strength. Carnegy and Clarke began the innings, and a disastrous start was made, Clarke being bowled by Date with the total only 11 (11-1-3). Airey who had shown such promising form in the match against the Bombay Gymkhana next partnered Carnegy and for a short time runs came easily until past after the third decade went up, Airey was bowled by Date (31-2-7). Winterbottom came next and with an addition of six to the total Carnegy who had shown all his old form was bowled in trying to pull a straight ball from Deo (37-3-27). He had made 27 of the 37 runs made up to this and his innings included 5 fours most of them beautiful drives. Rutter followed and with Winterbottom commenced a prolific partnership helping to run the total up to 88 before being caught at square leg off Mehta, (88-4-23). Winterbottom who was batting very well was now joined by Ling who started hitting with great vigour and in a short time the century went up. A separation was not effected until the total had reached 134 at which point Ling left bowled by Mehta (134-5-16). Bayford followed and shortly after lost Winterbottom who was stumped off Mehta (149-6-63). Winterbottom had played correct cricket and his innings which was without blemish included eight 4's and six 2's. Bayford did not survive Lyon, the newcomer's, arrival long, being out leg before wicket to Date (150-7-1). Lyon who was joined by Plumer was out in the same way two runs later (152-8-0). A retirement was at this stage made for tiffin.

Resuming play at 2-45 Plumer and Gray scoring freely brought the total to 175 when the first named succumbed to a ball from Date (175-9-22.) The innings terminated a few overs later for 181, Gray being stumped off Mehta (181-10-13.) Umfreville who put himself in last was not out 2. Metha and Date bowled very steadily for the Hindus, dividing the honours.

The Hindus commenced their innings at 3-15 and Telang and Agasker made a splendid first wicket stand. In spite of a double change in the bowling, runs came at the rate of one a minute. First Ling and Winterbottom and then Airey and Umfreville were tried with the ball, but the total was carried to 69 before Agasker put his leg in front of a straight ball from Airey (69-1-23). He had made his runs principally by drives and snicks through the slips and had given no chance. Banda now joined Telang and a few overs later Telang who had batted brilliantly was smartly caught by Bayford at the wicket off Clarke who had gone on as third change. (75-2-42). He gave a chance to the wicket-keeper when his score was about 20, but otherwise his innnings which included five 4's was free from blemish, C. V. Mehta then joined Banda and both men taking charge of the bowling sent the 100 up after exactly an hour and a quarter's batting. Mehta just before this had been let off in the slips. Runs continued to come steadily and at half past four a brief adjournment was made for tea. Resuming a further double change was made in the bowling, Airey who had been punished going off and being replaced by Winterbottom, and Ling going on again in place of Clarke. This did not affect the batsmen or check the rate of scoring, runs continuing to come steadily. With the total eight short of 150 Winterbottom bowled Mehta who had batted very confidently and without making any mistakes (142—3—27). Pai filled the vacancy, and another change was made in the bowling, Airey replacing Ling who up to this point had bowled twelve overs for 32 runs without taking a wicket. The 150 went up after two hours, and immediately afterwards Pai was caught at mid off from Winterbottom's bowling (150—4—1). The vacancy was filled by Date and his arrival was signalised by Bandu who had batted particularly well completing his half century. The rate of run-getting now abated for a few overs, but Date enlivened up things by cutting Airey twice for four. This brought up 160 and Clarke took over the bowling from Airey. Runs still came at moderate pace, despite this change, chiefly by singles. Plumer was now given a trial with the ball vice Winterbottom who had tired. A separation was effected an over later by Clarke who bowled Date (179-5-14). Shete then joined Banda who was shaping for a century and the Poona total was passed, Shete cutting Clarke for four. An over later Shete was run out, Gray fielding the ball well and throwing the ball well and throwing the batsman out, (186-6-6) Deo was the next batsman and Banda signalised his arrival by hitting Clarke over the leg boundary which brought up 190. Another change was made in the bowling Umfreville going on instead of Plumer. Deo now got the new bowler away to the boundary bringing up 200. Umfreville only bowled one over Ling then relieving him, while Winterbottom went on in place of Clarke. The total was carried to 219 when stumps were drawn Banda's score being 75. Scores.

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Carnegy, b Deo	27
Captain Clarke, b Date	3
Lieut Airey, b Date	7
Br Winterbottom, st Dhargelkar, b Mehta	63
Captain Rutter, c Bhatvadekar, b Mehta	23
Lieut Ling, b Mehta	16
Lieut Plumer, b Date	22
Captain Bayford, l-b-w Date	1
Lieut Lyon, l-b-w Date	0
Captain Gray, st Dhargelkar, b Mehta	13
Captain Umfreville, not out	2
Byes 1, leg byes 3	4
Total	181

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Date	17	57	3	5
Bhatvadekar	3	19	—	—
Deo	6	28	1	1
Mehta	18—1	15	1	4
Banda	3	19	—	—
Talpada	3	15	—	—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Agaskar, l-b-w Airey	23
Mr Telang, c Bayford, b Clarke	42
Mr Banda, not out	75
Mr Mehta, b Winterbottom	27
Mr Pai, c Ling, b Winterbottom	1
Mr Date, b Clarke	11
Mr Shete, run out	6
Mr Deo, not out	13
Mr Dhargelkar, Mr Talpade, Mr Bhatvadeker	Did not bat
Byes 12, Leg-byes 6	18
Total	219

R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C. vs. GOVT. TELEGRAPH C. C.

A whole day match was played on the Oval, on Monday, between the R. I. M. Dockyard and the Govt. Telegraph Recreation Club. The Telegraph came off once more with flying colors. The Dockyard entering started badly. Things did not improve till Horne, who appeared near the end, put up a useful 18 for his side, the innings closed for 54 runs, one man retiring hurt. The Telegraph entering fared no better in the start, even after lunch the wickets tumbled down in rapid succession till Mr. N. Leslie (Captain) faced the bowling and placed the very first ball over the boundary for 6, the second for a 4 and third for another 6, this broke the ice and things assumed a brighter aspect for the Telegraph. Mr. Leslie hitting the bowlers all over the four boundaries, one ball found itself in the University Gardens. With one chance that was dropped, Mr. Leslie put up the splendid score of 77, which included seven sixes, and four fours. The Telegraph were all out for 129. The Dockyard entered again, but responded faintly with 26.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Year's Heat Record.

A DECORATION FOR MLLE BARTET.

HUSBAND HUNTERS.

PARIS, JULY 28.

"Ah! qu'il fait chaud!" You hear nothing else in Paris these days. It is the bond of union between all political parties; it is the one point upon which the Franco-German accord is absolute and complete. And indeed the town is a Turkish bath. In those high narrow streets that lie off the Boulevards and represent the old, as opposed to the Haussmanized, Paris, the effect is as if you were entering a hot chamber. Heat is blown into you. Thirty-two degrees centigrade the hottest day of the year. The world that unfortunate world still glued to the pavements of Paris, dresses as summery as it can. The business man is coiffed in Panama coated in alpaca or white drill and has his nether limbs thrust into linen trousers. Very likely the ensemble is completed by a cotton umbrella and a pair of dark goggles. The effect is irresistibly to remind you of the British missionary in pious literature, and one instinctively searches for the naked heathen and the date-palm.

Summer garments give much more picturesque possibilities to the woman. A diaphanous straw, touched with colour sits coquettishly upon her locks her dress is so light in its texture and appearance that it gives a sense of coolness to the eye, and a dainty parasol completes the picture of freshness and perfect composure. On the terrasse of the cafes warm humanity flutters pink fans, shaped like a sunflower, or methodically mops itself with cotton handkerchiefs, the while faint voices call for the coolest drinks in the establishment. Even the Shah is incommoded by the heat, and often has a repose in the midst of his round of shopping and sight-seeing. In Persia they manage things differently, and the houses are built to keep out the sun. Meanwhile the Hotel Elysee Palace resembles a bazaar in the wealth and complexity of the articles poured, metaphorically, into the lap of the Sovereign, by the jewellers and phonograph-makers, automobile constructors, and purveyors of scent and soap, who are anxious for Oriental customs, notwithstanding the temperature. The Bois is the coolest promenade his Majesty has yet found; his other hot weather joys are to challenge his Grand Vizier to billiards. The piquancy of the game lies in the fact that the functionary does not play, one end of the cue being as serviceable to him as the other.

These latter days of July bring their own special tortures. Paris is turned upside down, first with the road tinkerers, secondly with the house painters. A paternal city government decrees that each year two of the odd score arrondissements shall put themselves in order. If you happen to live in one of them you have a first-hand knowledge of its joys. "Cradles" swing before the window, and a smell of paint emerges from the labours of leisurely operators with brush and pot, who sing between the splashes in voices that vary from "double" bass to false treble. You have to endure, for there is no law against the tuneful artisan. In the streets that are "up" which lie by evil chance on your road to the station, when you have but a few moments to catch the train, are installed the cheap Jack and the vendor of patent medicine or ink-spot removers. Their raucous voices as they address the crowd are not made for delicate ears.

The top-hat is almost abolished as an article of head-gear. It imparts a shock to see it in the street. It generally belongs to the head of a commercial traveller whose orders depend on appearances, or to some great one of the earth, whose apparition in public in anything but the conventional stove-pipe might lead to political defeat. M. Rouvier for instance, whirls by in his red automobile, his features crowned by the head-dress of statesmen. Careful observers have noted the almost contemptuous angle of the hat. It comes from his financial days, for it is the Bourse-like fashion of wearing the tile. M. Berteaux, on the other hand, appears a glory in his insignia of office. He bears it proudly on his head as if it were a helmet. Such a man deserves well of his country. Evidently he does not shrink from duty even in the dog-days. There is a new study for Caran d'Ache in the fashion of wearing the Panama. Some wear it Napoleonically, three-corner wise; others like a fisherman's sou'wester. The philosopher would discover in it the index of good breeding, or the want of it. As to the bonnets of the horses, they, too, imply character, if not in the attenuated beasts who draw the chariots of Paris, at least in him who sits and drives. The black-hatted cocher is still abroad, but he does not drive a taximeter. He is too old-fashioned.

It is the season of decoration. One of the most popular of the decorated is that charming actress of the Comedie Francaise, Mlle. Bartet. But, Sarah Bernhardt, why has she no red ribbon? one seems to hear the great British public say that knows and appreciates La Divine as no other artiste of this city. Well, Mme. Sarah, in her youth, flouted the Republic and its ordinances, and consequently the Republic is bound to flout her. It happened in this wise. When a member of the House of Moliere (as it is still proudly called, though Moliere does not seem to represent its present tendencies), Mme. the Bernhardt saw visions of greater wealth in America. She asked to be allowed to undertake a tour; the director refused, and so the great tragedienne took French leave (here they return the compliment and call it English). The State Theatre brought an action against her for breach of contract and won the day; but the actress has never paid the fine. It is this peccadillo of her salad days that prevents the greatest of the women artists of Paris from receiving the red badge of honour. But honour will be satisfied, it seems, now that Mlle Bartet, a good and faithful servant of the State, has been decorated. Next January, Bernhardt herself will figure in the list, unless, like Deroulede, she refuses with a dignified gesture, the official pardon.

When the omniscient journalist informed Mlle. Bartet of her honour she was overcome with a pretty confusion, and was only just able to murmur, Ah, je suis bien heureuse, je suis bien heureuse." At the same time, a tear, like a sparkling dewdrop upon a flower, coursed down her fair cheeks. There is no more charming actress, and charming is just the word, than the new legionnaire. Her acting is low-toned and harmonious. It is an astonishing study in naturalness. She has no perceptible tricks of the stage; you are never haunted with the feeling that at a certain passage her voice will go up to a shriek, and that at another she will cross her hands. Moreover, she has a quiet and tasteful way of dressing for her part, which is not without its influence. She is in the zenith of her power at this moment and one of her greatest triumphs was in Le Duel, the success of the season. There she plays the part of a woman who is loved by a doctor when, so to speak he had no business to and is being spiritually fished for by his brother, a parish priest. She is the battleground of the duel, M. Lavedan, apparently, intended the part as little more than a trait d'union between the two great characters of the brothers, but Mlle. Bartet gives us the presentment of a woman fascinating and virtuous. She began her professional career at the Vaudeville in Alphonse Daudet's Arlesienne; since then she has played Victorien Sardou and Emile Augier, and been identified with some of the greatest successes of the young school, amongst whom one counts Lavedan, Hervieu, Donnay, Capus, and Brieux. Dumas fils said of the talented lady who has joined the Legion: If you know a great alchemist, ask him to put in his magic mortar ten grains of charm, fifteen of grace, twenty of beauty, and twenty-five of talent, and you have a second Bartet. She is the first woman to be decorated solely on account of her dramatic art.

Victor Hugo seems to have lived everywhere. He began his married life in a street very like the slums, he finished in the neighbourhood of the Etoile. Youthful enthusiasts went in procession on the festival of St. Victor, Hugo's name day to a

house in the Rue de la Tour-d'Auvergne, where he lived at the moment of his banishment by the Government of the Second Republic. In apartments on the first floor, overlooking the courtyard, Hugo had his residence for a year. The Hugo Pilgrims planted, not a weeping willow such as De Musset asked for, but a small bust in the courtyard. The very concierge who answered the poet's Cordon, s'il vous plait! fifty years ago is still at his post, hale and hearty, and full of Hugo reminiscences, and a neighbour of the great man's is also still a locataire. Pariah despite its dissipations has its just proportion of nonogenarians.

The death of Arton, of the Panama scandal, has filled the papers with stories of his career. It is now clear enough that he was hard pressed for money, and that this induced him to drink the poisoned cup. Arton was a roceur of the most pronounced type. The seamy side of Paris he knew as well as his own (or other people's) pockets. Shut out from the monde, he consoled himself with the demi-monde. A great ball that he gave will live in memory. In the midst of it he hurried away to purchase, at twelve o'clock at night in a jeweller's in the Rue de la Paix, a diamond necklace of great price. It was destined to bedeck a demimondaine whose beauty had attracted him. Curiously enough, Arton dressed like a funeral mute the long-sleeved frock coat and black trousers, and he never altered even with the temperature as it is now.

Deroulede's house at Croissy-les-Roses, a riverine suburb of Paris, has been the Mecca of numerous pilgrimages. The whole neighbourhood was disappointed, with the exile, at his non-arrival. There had been a hurried tidying up of the garden, a cutting of belated hay, and a wresling with great weeds; a luncheon had been prepared, the guests invited, whilst sentimental hearts had poured in flowers and bouquets for M. Deroulede and his sister. An aged dame, of the village even bore two embroidered pin-cushions as her contribution to the fete. But the flowers has withered and the provisions have grown stale; it is only the pin-cushions, which are unaffected by the exile's failure to come up to time. It was in this house that Deroulede was arrested in the month of August six years ago. It was here, also, that his uncle, Emile Augier, died. The younger Dumas drove his pony carriage and pair over from Marly to have a final interview with the dramatist. When Deroulede really returns and the calf is killed and eaten in proper season, then the villa will be, like Socrates' abode, too small to hold his friends.

Eighty young American women paid a flying visit to Paris from London this week. They confided to a reporter that they were looking for husbands. In the meantime they took in as much of Paris as they could, not forgetting the Morgue; it is to be hoped they were not looking for him there. These eighty daughters of Columbia are travelling Europe under the egis of a newspaper and with all their expenses paid. It is remarkable the number of their compatriots doing Paris at this moment. An average of 2,500 Americans register every month at the Herald office here. It is to be assumed that that does not absorb the whole clan of travelling Americans, but the figures in themselves are sufficiently striking. It is a merciful dispensation of Providence for the Rue de la Paix and the Avenue de l'Opera that when the Parisian goes out, the American comes in. The July tourist from across the Atlantic is the golden bridge from June to October for the jeweller and dressmaker.

The day is still afar off, no doubt, when eighty beauteous young women of France, shepherded by the Figaro or the Patrie, flatter the male breasts of Cheapside and the Strand; but a commencement has been made. An Anonymous donor has placed a purse, worth £000 at the yearly disposition of the Sorbonne for the use of young French women. They are to travel the countries of Europe and America, visiting those centres where they may be supposed to gain the greatest culture by contact with the educated native. Thus, in the States, they will put themselves into touch with the women's universities. It is an interesting and novel scheme for France, and points the way to great developments. As an instance of the hold that foreign languages now have upon this nation, one may notice the outcry raised this week over the proposal to render optional living tongues in the examination for teachers. If the Frenchman is not a born linguist, he is beginning to regret that he isn't—which is already half-way to being one.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Great praise is due to the Hon. Hill Trevor and Mr. J. H. Gardner, of the Yorkshire Regiment, the joint Honorary Secretaries who were responsible for the whole of the admirable arrangements and they are to be congratulated on the ready response which greeted their efforts. The contest was held under the patronage of Brigadier-General Greenfield while the officials were, Judges: Lieut-Colonel C. F. Granthan, 33rd Cavalry and Commander Lewellin. Referee: Brigadier-General J. S. Barker C. B. R. A. and time-keeper Mr. Tom le Mesurier all of whom carried out their duties to the satisfaction of every one concerned. It is only to be regretted that the work of the officials was not combined with a more interesting performance in the contest for the Championship.

AN UNNUMBERED MOTOR CAR.

DRIVER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hemsworth charged Mr. P. E. Sawyer of Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Company, dealers in motors, with rash and negligent driving, with driving on the wrong side of the road, and with not having a number on his car. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, defended the accused.

Inspector Hemsworth said that on the evening of 31st July last at about six o'clock, he was on his patrol duty along the Esplanade Road, when he saw the accused's motor-car along the road on the near side toward the Bombay Club. The witness said that the speed at which the car was going was to his mind at the rate of 20 to 25 miles an hour. He tried to see the number of the car but he could not find it. That evening he conducted enquiries regarding the motor-car. The next morning the Hon. Hill Trevor made a complaint. The accused and the motor car were then found waiting outside a shop in the Church Gate Street.

The Hon. Hill Trevor stated that on the morning of the 1st instant he was driving in a Victoria gharry down Church Gate Street from the Bank of Bombay to the Public Works Department Offices. When he got as far as the east end of the St. Thomas' Cathedral, the accused came driving his motor-car from behind and passed him on the wrong side between his gharry and the curb-stone, there being just sufficient room for the car to pass. The car bore no number either on the front or on the back.

The defence was that the accused was not aware that there was no number on the car. One of his men had taken out the numbers on the car to put them on another. But before the other car, with the numbers on could be brought up, he in a moment of hurry jumped into the former car and drove away. The accused denied having driven the car either on the wrong side or in a rash and negligent manner or the high speed complained of.

In disposing of the case the Magistrate acquitted the accused of the first two charges, but convicted him of having no number on his car, for which offence he fined him Rs. 30 and endorsed the order relating to the fine on his license.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The capture of their wickets being solely due to Netscher, who bowled with deadly precision and succeeded in performing the "hat trick", eventually finishing with the splendid performance of 7 wickets for 8 runs. The Telegraph won by an innings and 49 runs.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Ahmed, b Dudley	0	b Netscher	0
Burn, c Edic, b Dudley	2	b Netscher	3
Vijaykar, c Edic, b Netscher	0	b Netscher	0
Vaz, b Dudley	6	b Dudley	8
Pearcey, b Netscher	11	b Netscher	2
Janardhan, run out	2	b Dudley	0
Laxton, b Dudley	0	b Netscher	0
Poonegar retired	0		
Horne, not out	18	b Netscher	6
Gough, b Dudley	5	b Netscher	0
Cress, b Netscher	0	not out	0
Extras	10	Extras	7
Total	54	Total	26

G. TELEGRAPH REC. CLUB.

First Innings.

Netscher, b Vaz	10
A D'Silva, c Substitute, b Pearcey	0
Edic, c and b Vaz	0
V D'Souza, b Pearcey	2
S D'Silva, b Vaz	8
Speechly, run out	5
N Leslie, c Vijaykar, b Burn	77
Lawrence, b Vaz	4
Dudley, b Vaz	0
St Anne, not out	10
Taylor, run out	8
Extras	5
Total	129

G. I. P. R. STORES C. C. vs. WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on the Marine Lines Ground last Saturday. Scores:—

STORES C. C.

1st Innings.

Hogan, b Shaik	2
Pulwankar, c and b Alcock	41
Stevenson, played on, b Gayatonde	0
D'Souza, b Alcock	26
King, b Gayatonde	16
Malone, b Dugdoo	27
Romer, not out	27
O Murray, c Shaik, b Gayatonde	32
A J Murray, b Gayatonde	1
Jones, } Dhondoo, } did not bat	
Extras	17
Total	189

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Alcock, c Dhondoo, b Hogan	11	b Romer	10
Vijayker, c Jones, b Romer	1	b Hogan	0
Mondker, c Malone, b Romer	0	not out	3
Gaytonde, b Hogan	7	b Hogan	0
Shaik, c Malone, b Romer	3	b Hogan	8
Nanavati, b Hogan	1	st Jones, b Romer	1
Bhavnani, b Hogan	6	not out	6
Khorashi, b Romer	1		
Acquilla, c Stevenson, b Hogan	0	did not bat	
Dhoot, b Hogan	0		
Dhugdoo, not out	0		
Extras	5	Extras	8
Total	31	Total	36

G. I. P. R. STORES CRICKET CLUB vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES

The Stores met the Bombay Gymkhana Reserves in a whole day match on the Marine Lines Ground on Monday, the 14th, the game resulting in an easy win for the Stores by 5 wickets and 93 runs. Scores:—

STORES C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gay, c West, b Reid	0	b Hogg	0
Hogan, c Murray, b Hogg	0	c McDonald, b West	63
Stevenson, st McNaughten, b Hogg	28	c Reid, b McDonald	20
Romer, b Hogg	0	st McNaughten, b Hogg	15
King, b Hogg	0	not out	3
Malone Played on, b Hogg	22	b West	7
D'Souza, b Hogg	1		
Murray O, c Dawson, b Reid	7		
Murray, not out	8	Did not bat	
Jones, b Hogg	0		
Pulwankar, b West	6		
Extras	19	Extra	1
Total	94	Total	118

GYMKHANA RESERVES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
McDonald, l-b-w b Hogan	0	c King, b Romer	0
Dawson, b Hogan	2	b Hogan	3
Murray, c Hogan, b Romer	1	st Gay, b Romer	1
West, c and b Romer	0	st Gay, b Romer	29
McNaughten, b Hogan	2	b Hogan	13
Reid, c Jones, b Romer	1	st Gay, b Romer	15
Vibert, b Hogan	1	c King, b Romer	5
Hughes-Hallett, c Gay, b Romer	3	b Romer	2
Comber, b Romer	0	c Malone, b Hogan	6
Robertson, b Hogan	15	b Hogan,	0
Hogg, not out	9	not out	0
Extras	3	Extra	1
Total	11	Total	75

YOUNG HINDUS vs GAUD SARASWAT C.C

This match was played on the Marine Lines groundon Sunday and resulted in a win for the Young Hindus by 36 runs. Scores:—

YOUNG HINDUS.

R H Jhangiani, b Pilgaokar	2
W B Kirtikar, run out	5
S K Divekar, b Telang	20
M R Deo, l-b-w b Pai	36
N K Divekar, run out	33
W L Masurkar, c Gotuskar, b Pilgaokar	0
N T Vazirani, b Hogde	9
A H Kirtikar, run out	0
R B Kartikar, c Kamvinde, b Pai	0
S B Senill, not one	6
W H Kirtikar, b Pai	0
Extras	22
Total	137

GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

V D Pai, c S K Divekar, b Deo	45
R K Telang, b Deo	0
G H Hegde, l-b-w b M H Kirtikar	9
D K Telang, b M H Kirtikar	5
Pilgaokar, b M H Kirtikar	0
M D Pai, st N Divekar, b Deo	19
Sakhardande, b Deo	4
Bangnekar, c A H Kirtikar, b Deo	11
Gotuskar, b W B Kirtikar	0
Wagh, b M H Kirtikar	9
Kanvinde, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	101

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

There was again a good gathering of spectators on the Marine Lines ground, yesterday afternoon, to witness the sports provided by the Bombay Gymkhana. The programme opened with the Tent-pegging competition with lances, which on this occasion were used in place of swords. There were six entries for this event which eventually was won by Mr. Graham. Mr. Macnabb, second and Mr. Cross third. In the jumping competition open to horses and ponies, out of the collective number of five competitors, Major Fraser was awarded first honours and Mr. Graham second. In the pony event out of two entries Captain Cross was first. Next followed the Whistling Coon Stakes in which seven gentlemen riders were nominated by ladies. The winners in this competition here Mr. Macnabb nominated by Miss Curtis, Mr. Nigel-Jones nominated by Mr. Grimes and Lieutenant Griffin nominated by Mrs. Chapman, in the order named. The Balaclava Melee attracted three entries and proved very amusing. The competitors entered the arena riding bareback and attacked each other with bolsters, the idea being to knock off the cap worn by the gladiator. Mr. Nigel-Jones was most successful with the bolster and next came Lieutenant Griffin.

In the Egg and Spoon race in which there were six entries, Mr. Macnabb nominated by Mrs. Viasto was first, Mr. Nigel-Jones nominated by Mrs. Curtis was second and Mr. Wright nominated by Mrs. Lance was third. The Horse Scurry, was abandoned for want of entries. In Pony Scurry Mr. Moore on Mr. Rome's "Mischief" was first, Mr. Franks on Mr. Wright's "Grand Slam" was second and Mr. Ledgard on "Exile" (owner up) was third. "Mischief" won by three lengths and there was a length between the second and the third.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 8, was 576, giving a death-rate of 36·38 per annum per thousand as against 45·36, the corresponding period of last year, and 52·85 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 41 died from fevers; 58, plague; 2, small-pox; 4, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 59, phthisis; 31, diseases of the nervous system; 118, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 33, still-born; 32, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 263, Hindu low caste, 67, Musalman, 116, Parsee, 24, Jew, 3; Native Christian, 21, Eurasian, 2; European, 2; and Negro-African 1. The total number of births was 377 as against 394, the corresponding period of last year, and 316 the average over the past five years.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

NAGPUR, AUGUST 13.

After a stay of a little over a month here, during which period he visited nearly every public office and school, the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, the Chief Commissioner of these Provinces, proceeds on his northern tour on Saturday the 19th instant. He will be accompanied by Mr. B. Robertson, I.C.S., C.I.E., Chief Secretary, and Lieutenant D. Robertson, Personal Assistant. He arrives at Nagpur the same day where he halts for two days. He then proceeds to Sambulpur, the district that has been incorporated by the partition scheme, and after thoroughly acquainting himself with all that he desires, will proceed to Jubbulpore, which he reaches on the 28th inst.

The cry for rain has not quite ceased. This wail, I notice, emanates from the four quarters of India. Your Simla correspondent considers these Provinces as pretty fortunate, for it was favoured with some good and consistent showers in the early part of July. Then there occurred a break and this lasted for twenty days when all gave up hope of a good harvest and a normally healthy year. But since last Friday, things have brightened. The cultivators have taken new heart and if they are favoured with occasional showers hope to achieve partial success, as it is estimated that the area sown with rice and til crop is 30 to 40 per cent. short of last year's crop. The past week, as I have said above, has not been a rainless one, for all districts, except Basin, Buldana and Wun report useful rain. In Bhandara and Balaghat, where the fall was heavier in some parts than at headquarters, transplantation is proceeding vigorously and the standing crops in Saugor and Damoh, which had been endangered by the long break have been sound for the present. Notwithstanding this pretty favourable state of affairs, prices of food-grains have not fallen and they are considerably higher than those ruling at the same time last year. The mortality returns of Nagpur show an appreciable fall and all hope this will continue for a long time.

The Girls' Normal School, which was hitherto located here, through the invitation of Sir F. S. P. Lely, has been removed to Amraoti, and is at present located in a group of small private buildings. The removal of this school has caused a great deal of heartburning among all sections of the community and I think quite a just feeling. The Boys' Normal School also had to go, but the opposition exhibited to the measure is so great that the Government of India have not acquiesced in the transfer and the question is still under consideration. All sincerely trust that the school will not be removed, for Nagpur is a central spot and the advantages in its present location great.

This week Nagpur expects a visit from Mr. M. G. Cogswell, the Comptroller-General of Printing in India, the gentleman, over whom your Hornby Road contemporary spilt a lot of ink in condemning when the appointment was first created. His visits the local Secretariat Press on Tuesday. The Superintendent of this Press, Mr. T. G. Green, has brought the establishment to a high working pitch, for which he deserves great credit. Mr. J. O. Miller, the Chief Commissioner, after going over the buildings and grounds said it was the neatest press he ever visited and I fully concur in this favourable opinion, I have travelled all over India and visited the biggest "shops", but have never come across a more courteous Superintendent or a better regulated establishment.

Nagpur is fast filling up and dances, "At Homes," polo and cricket are the order of the day. On Friday and Saturday all the Policewallas invaded Nagpur and played the local Gymkhan at cricket. To-morrow the military from Kamptee intend coming and playing the C. P. Gymkhana at cricket, when a good game is expected. The Military are very strong this year and our good local players must be prepared for an inordinate amount of leather-hunting.

I am glad to notice that my casual remark in my last notes of the not very good state in which the animals are kept at the Maharaj Bagh has attracted the notice of the local authorities and I hear that something will be done to improve matters.

NAGPUR, AUG. 14.

The official encouragement of Agriculture is being pushed forward with great alacrity. The office of Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture has been split into two different Branches, Commissioner of Settlement and a Director of Agriculture, Mr. C. E. Low, I.C.S., an officer of special ability and attainments has been nominated as Director of Agriculture until Mr. Sly, who is now acting as the head of the Agriculture Department in India, returns to the Central Provinces. Locusts are still appearing in several districts, thus causing great anxiety and damage. Our City Fathers have met in conclave and have discussed lengthily the proposal made by the G. I. P. Railway, authorities for enlarging and re-arranging this station, which is an eyesore to the public and not worthy to be called a station. It was built in the early sixties when the Nagpur population was very small, the Sahibs could be counted on one's fingers and the Memsahibs were almost nil. But now the Civil Station has grown to great importance, the city population increased to a very high figure and needs have grown tremendously and it is time we had a larger station with all conveniences of a city. The Commissioner and other officials have recommended entirely a new station being erected to the east of the station beyond the present bridge. The N. V. R. band will play henceforth on Thursdays instead of Mondays. As the Royal party do not intend paying us a visit during their tour, no preparations of any sort are being made thus it will save the coffers of our Municipality, which are said to be in a very poor state More Cots and Presses for this district are being erected, but what about the crop this year!!

SPORT AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, AUG. 15.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week the annual cricket fixture between Kolhapur and Satara took place. Having won the toss Kolhapur went in on a good wicket, which afforded little assistance to the, bowlers and they managed to score 215, before the last wicket fell, just before tea time. After tea Messrs Darly and Deshpande dismissed nine of the other side, before stumps were drawn on Thursday morning the remaining Satara wicket was quickly captured, and having only made 82 the visitors were forced to follow on. This time they were all disposed of for thirty leaving the home side easy victors. For Kolhapur Sheik Ishmail played an excellent not out innings of 91 and Messrs Bhagvat (41), Oldfield (27) and Darly (21) all did useful service for the home side, Messrs Darly and Deshpande bowled unchanged throughout both the visitors' innings, the latter being particularly successful the Satara players being unable to offer much resistance to his slow leg breaks.

Time was also found to hold both badminton and tennis matches. In the badminton doubles Kolhapur proved successful. In the Singles only one game was played in which Mr. Arthur defeated Captain, Pottinger. In the Tennis Singles Satara also proved successful Captain Pottinger losing to Mr. Arthur by two sets to one.

In the doubles Kolhapur had their revenge Captain Pottinger and Datto Ghatge defeating Messrs Arthur and Barlee by two sets to love. Arrangements have been made for a return match at Satara in the middle of next month, and later on we try conclusions with Sangli. His Highness the Maharajah very hospitably entertained the teams to lunch and tea on both days, and on Thursday morning, Messrs Pottinger was "At Home" on the tennis court. The rainfall up to the present time has been far below the average and great inconvenience is felt by the people owing to the scarcity of good drinking water.

JUBILEE MILL SHARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite approve the suggestion of your correspondent: "Pro Bono Publico" that the Directors should give the public some information as to their real earnings for half years, so as not to keep shareholders in the dark. The Jubilee Mill Company have, I find, made a clear profit of Rs. 120,000 for the half-year ended 30th June last, after paying the handsome amount of Rs. 30 000 as commission to the Agents; the poor shareholders have only received Rs. 25,500 in the shape of a rich dividend at Rs. 25 per share. I wonder what the chief partner in the Agency, Sir Covasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, will say to his colleagues, when he next month returns from London. I feel sure he will be annoyed at the illiberal manner in which shareholders have been treated for they should have received at least Rs. 50 per share, considering that dividend has been paid for the last two years. It is all very well to state in defence that the next dividend will probably be Rs. 50 or 75 per share; meanwhile, I suppose the poorer shareholders must live on air, or probably sell out their stocks in this Company as some have done last week through fright at the Rs. 555 per share, owing to the miserable interim dividend and the false rumours of small earnings. Let us hope that, in future we shall be, more considerately treated by the Directors. Yours etc,

A SHAREHOLDER.

DHARWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, AUGUST 14.

Owing to the scanty rain-fall, agricultural operations are retarded, and scarcity of food and water is imminent, unless copious showers descend. Ploughing is proceeding and the earth has to be satisfied with occasional and fitful rain drops, while fleecy clouds pass overhead, but the weather is notwithstanding, really enjoyable. There have been a few cases of fever, pneumonia, among the juveniles, but on the whole, the season is healthy and the mortality low.

The Railway Conference, which is holding its sittings in Simla, has led to the migration of Mr. W. B. Wright, the Traffic Manager, S. M. Railway, as the Compauy's representative. The Collector, Mr. Gibb, is expected to return from privilege leave from England, on the 18th August, when his "locum tenens" Mr. McNeill will be relieved and revert to his post in the Agricultural Department the duties of which he has performed in addition to those of Acting Collector. He has worked with zeal and is greatly esteemed for his prompt and energetic action and devotion to his varied and onerous duties, and his departure will be much regretted.

The sensational case in which a Post Office Sorter was charged with the abstraction of a Currency Note for Rs. 100 enclosed with two other Notes of a similar amount from a registered letter (one of which Notes was recovered by the Police) posted from the Ranibannur Railway Station to Proddatur in the Bellary district, terminated after three days hearing, in the conviction of the accused Narayen Rao Gadugher, who served 7 years in the Postal Department, with a sentence of 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 300 Rupees, in default of payment of the fine, to a further terms of two months' imprisonment. Mr. Herliker, Government Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Messrs. Shiva Rao, B.A., LL.B., and M. J. H. Bond, a local Pleader, and Ram Rao Pleader from Gadag, defended the accused. An appeal has been since preferred to the High Court.

A lecture was delivered by a Hindu lady on "Social Reform" and "Widow Re-marriage" in the "Mithia Samaj Hall," in Marathi, which was fairly well attended, but no Hindu ladies were present. A series of four lectures on "Theosophy," was also given in the same Hall by a Hindu gentleman who very fluently spoke in English. The attendance was large and encouraging.

About the middle of July, a meeting was held in the Roman Catholic School on a Sunday forenoon after the morning service under the presidency of Mr. McNeill I. C. S. the acting Collector, when an institution, designated the Co-operative Loan Society with shares at one Rupee, was organized. Rev Father Schmidt, the R. C. Chaplain, and prominent Dharwarians took a lively interest in the formation of the Society, which is to be conducted on the basis of the Agricultural Loan Fund established by Government, for the rural parts of the Dharwar district and which charges a very moderate rate of interest on loans, in order to place the poor, but honest, peasant, beyond the usurious and rapacious grip of the Indian Shylock.

A Cricket Match was played recently between the Dharwarian and Belgaumite Eleven and resulted in a win for the former. The locals batted splendidly. The Charles Circus Troupe visited us, and gave 5 performances, all of which were well patronised.

A Fancy Bazaar was held on Thursday evening the 6th August in aid of the Civil Hospital Fund. The Hospital is controlled by Lt.-Col. R W Lyons, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of the Station. The Bazaar proved a decided success, yielding about Rs. 2,800. The local Police Band aided by the Volunteer Band from Hubli under Band Master Wright played at Intervals, while the inner man, was being satisfied at tables, loaded with refreshments of all kinds and ices. Liquor was vended as well as Oilman's Stores Tea and Coffee purveyed by the winsome blandishments of the fair sex who dressed in spotless white with white caps and large white bows overhead charmed and allured customers as our Eves alone can effectually accomplish under such electric influence. The "siller" flowed freely from the pockets and purses of the visitors. All the leading Government Officials as well as the S. M. Ry Officers evinced a deep interest in the Bazaar. Lucky Dips, Toys, Photo Frames, children's rattan chairs of jail manufacture, Cushions, Bombay confectionery including the famous Turkish Delight, were vended by suave caterers.

Mr. McNeill, the Collector, invited the Team who are about proceeding to Bangalore to take part in the Annual Firing Competition, to a Garden Party in the Collector's Office Compound where a Band was in attendance and a few pleasant hours were spent by the Volunteers, in the company of the Collector and his guests.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE BHAGWANDAS JETHABHAI.

Mr. Maukar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE DHARAMDAS NANJEE.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the Mercantile Bank of India, applied for a stay of the payment of the dividend to the creditors. His lordship made the order accordingly.

RE ABDUL KARIM HAJI AHMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bhandarkar, on behalf of some adjudicating creditors, applied for a rule "nisi" against the insolvents for contempt of Court in not attending the office of the Official Assignee and not rendering him assistance, as they were directed to do by order of the Court. His lordship granted the application.

RE SHAMRAO BHAU.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied that satisfaction be entered up on the judgment passed in favour of the Official Assignee. His lordship granted the application.

RE JAMAL ABDULLA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, for the creditors, applied for a rule for the stay of proceedings in the Court, as one of the insolvents had filed his schedule in the Rangoon Court. His lordship granted a rule, making it returnable in a month.

RE BURJORJI M. MAMA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which his lordship granted.

RE HASSAN HAJI TAR MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of one of the insolvents, applied that his client might be allowed to join with the other insolvents in the petition. Counsel also applied for a revocation of the order of adjudication, remarking that the insolvents had settled with all their creditors. His lordship granted the application.

RE KHIMJEE HIRJEE KAYANI.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE HAJI ALLARAKHIA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" for the withdrawal of the petition, which was granted.

RE HAJI TAR MAHOMED.

Mr. Bahadurjee, for a creditor, applied for a day to be fixed for proving his client's claim, which the Official Assignee had refused to entertain. His lordship granted the application.

RE KAIKHOSRU ARDASIR MAJOO.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices.

RE MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE MASTER.

The discharge of this insolvent was opposed by Dr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Kharadi. His lordship ordered that the discharge be adjourned for one year, six months without protection, insolvent to pay Rs. 650 to the Official Assignee. The costs of the opposing creditor, Dr. Rustomjee, to come out of the estate.

RE J. H. E. ADSHEAD.

The insolvent appeared for his discharge. Mr K. B. Dastur on his behalf, asked that he should be given his discharge in respect of those creditors who remained unserved, as insolvent had done his best to serve them.

His lordship granted discharge to the insolvent only in respect of those creditors who had been served; remarking that he should make further endeavours to serve the others.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Hormusjee Merwanjee Bode; Haridas Kahanjee Thakar; Harriet Margaret Roche; Yakub Mulla; and Amratlal Harjivandas Thakar.

THE approximate traffic return of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 5th August 1905, were Rs. 3,068 being an increase of Rs. 798 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from 1st January to 5th August 1905, amount to Rs. 1,53,018, being an increase of Rs. 4,3472 over the corresponding period of last year.

STEAMER STRANDED AT THE MALDIVES.

PREPARATION FOR SALVAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 15.

The steamer Crusader, 4,210 tons, built for the Eskside Steamship Company, Limited, in 1901 at Sunderland, has run on a reef on one of the Mal, dive Islands in the Cardiva Channel. News of the mishap was brought to Colombo by the first officer of the Crusader, who arrived here last night in a buggalow placed at his disposal by the Sultan of the Maldives. The accident happened at 9 o'clock on the night of the 7th August.

When the first officer left, the Captain entertained hopes of getting the steamer off with the help of a tug, and the local agents of the Eskside Steamship Company have chartered the harbour tug Goliath, which will proceed to the Maldives to-morrow morning. Pilot Wilkins will also proceed to the Maldives in the tug. When the first officer left the Maldives, the vessel was leaking, but no danger was anticipated. The s. s. Crusader is in charge of Captain Brown, and was bound from Batavia to New York with a cargo of sugar. She called at Colombo for coal at the beginning of the present month.

The neighbourhood in which the accident occurred is notoriously treacherous and is avoided whenever possible, but in the attempt to escape the South-West monsoon, ships often pass through the Cardiva Channel.

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 16.

The cholera epidemic is increasing in Madras, the figures for Saturday showing 78 fresh cases and 37 deaths.

Since the outbreak last month, there have been 1,471 attacks and 962 deaths, and of these 58 attacks and 41 deaths have occurred among Europeans and Eurasians. In view of the inconvenient and insufficient accommodation for European patients, the Municipality proposes placing a new ward in Egmore for European cases.

On Monday an outbreak occurred at the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission, 15 being attacked, with 7 deaths.

MOVING HOUSE IN NEW YORK CITY.

It is no exaggeration to say that the wealthy New Yorker is a "homeless" person. Conservative statistics show that the enormous number of 1 000,000 people on Manhattan Island live in flats, and fully half that number in hotels and more or less luxurious apartment-houses. New York, it would seem, has gone flat-mad, and thousands of people pay from £300 to £4,000 a year for a few rooms on the same floor in a central part of the city.

Will it be believed that during the past architectural year, fewer than 100 private houses were erected in the city proper writes the "Westminster"; whilst 300 stupendous tenements, flats, and sky-scraper apartment hotels, with accommodation for more than 50,000 families were run up during 1904.

The rush and roar of the strenuous life in New York City and the utter impossibility of obtaining servants account for even men like the younger William K. Vanderbilt selecting a 7,000dol. flat rather than a house. An apartment-house—an institution absolutely peculiar to America—was recently completed in Madison-avenue, and the moment its doors were opened such was the rush that it might have been tenanted twice over, though the very lowest suite cost £1,600 a year.

A private house in the city is almost impossible except for the multi-millionaires whose domestic wage-roll may run into £9,000 a year. Some of the houses, by the way, are equipped with beautiful roof-gardens for summer nights, and even perfectly appointed private hospitals.

These notes bring me to the question of moving house, which is likewise peculiar in New York and has been reduced to an exact science, so that it copes perfectly with the removal of weighty furniture and works of art from a flat twenty stories high. All one does is to telephone to the contractor, fix the day, and then disappear; while one's wife spends the day shopping in one of the vast "department stores"—where, by the way, there is even an admirable theatre to amuse the children.

Meanwhile five thousand pounds' worth of furniture is swallowed up by enormous leather-padded automobile wagons, manned by artisans of amazing skill and dexterity. For some reason or other, May 1, has been the great removal day for New York ever since the days when the old merchants had apple-trees in their front yards which are now occupied by twenty story skyscrapers. There is far less furniture in a New York flat than in a London one because there are built into the walls as fixtures such things as ice chests chiffoniers and wardrobes.

At moving-times the janitors of New York come in for excessive legacies in the way of clothing, old household utensils, chairs, pictures, books, and a thousand other articles. The New York janitor, by the way, is a far more impossible person than the Paris concierge; and one of them got three years the other day for hurling a tenant down the stairs and breaking both of his legs, all because the unfortunate man complained there was not sufficient heat in the pipes!

New York firms engaged in the moving business employ commercial travellers to go out and look for it, just as though they were selling goods. The house agents co-operate, and the great moving-contractors know a month or two ahead just how many families are going out on a given date from an "up-town" apartment "skyscraper." Naturally it comes cheaper to the contractor to move five families from an "apartment-house" at one address than to move one family out of a house. It is all a matter of calculation in reducing the number of trips and assorting the furniture in the big automobile vans.

Skilful as the men are however, people's furniture gets strangely tangled up in the process now and then. It is a pretty bad day for the rest of the tenants in the flat-house, for the lift is not working and the hallway is almost impassable. The moving-men are trained experts and professional packers. How they get a piano out of the seventh-story window and take it to its new home up in the fifteenth without a scratch is a sight to see; and so ingeniously constructed are the motor-wagons that move the furniture that ladies need not spoil their fine frocks with creases by stuffing them into trunks, as they can be laid on shelves in the great automobile at full length, so that when Madame goes home from her shopping in the evening her dinner-dress lies ready for her, precisely as it was the previous evening in her old home.

One thing the contractors stipulate for is an early start. The monstrous buzzing and quivering wagons are at the door before seven o'clock; and at ten o'clock they may go lumbering off with the belongings of half a dozen families. Mattresses are never rolled; nor is any chance taken with highly polished furniture, thanks to the liberal use of packing-paper and cord. The men are quite amazingly swift in handling and wrapping the furniture; whilst their block-and-tackle arrangements and their division of labour makes the whole "moving" run with machine swiftness such as characterises everything American.

By four o'clock in the afternoon, the men are expected to have the moving "tenant comfortably established in his new home. If they delay beyond this hour, the superintendent may be called up by telephone at his headquarters and asked the reason why. A curious thing about house-moving in New York City is its unobtrusiveness, which is the more remarkable considering the greatly congested state of Manhattan Island.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th July 1905, on 50·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	70,000	1,00,000	4,000	1,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	139	198	8	345
For previous 3 week of half-year	3,93,000	5,55,000	12,000	9,60,000
Total for 4 weeks.	4,63,000	6,55,000	16,000

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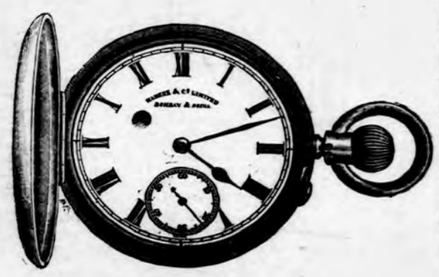

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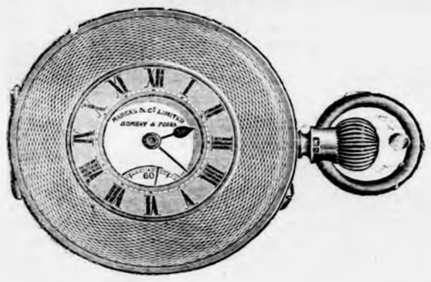

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Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

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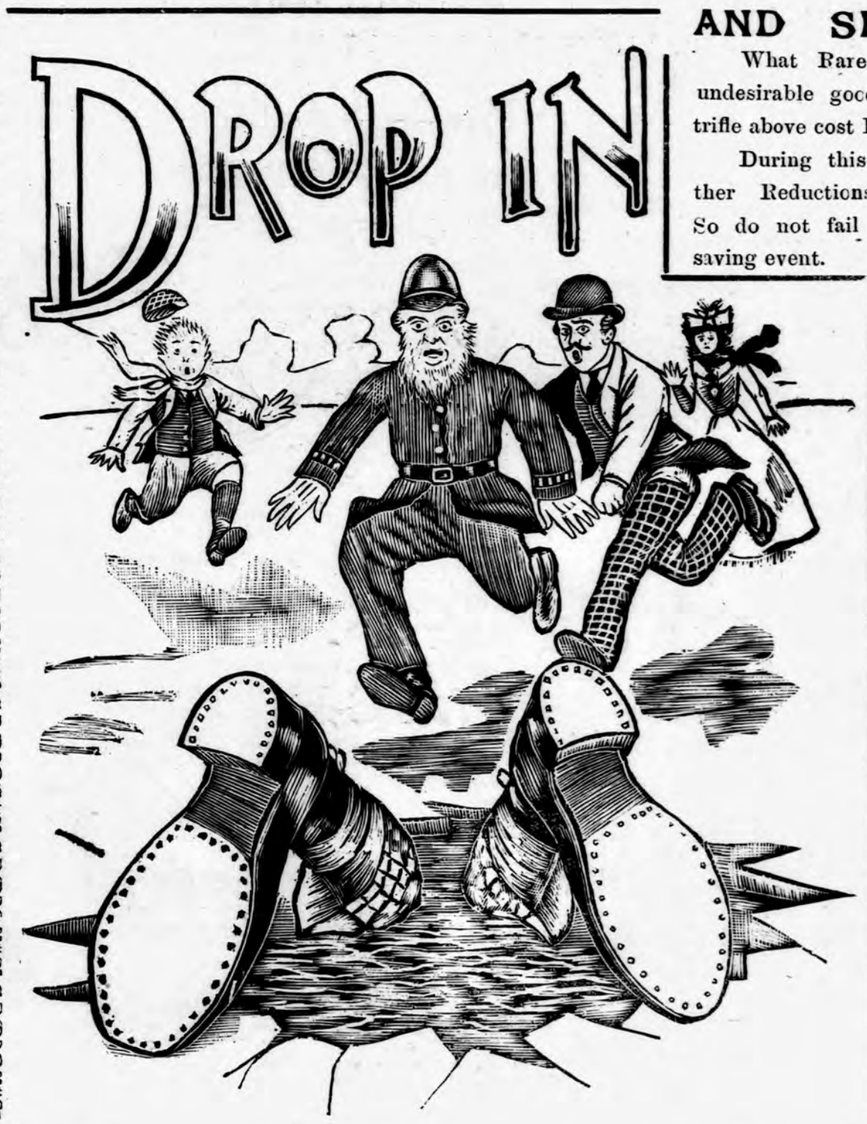

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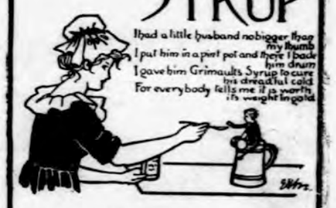
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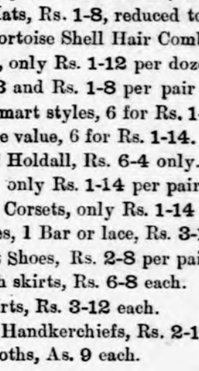

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